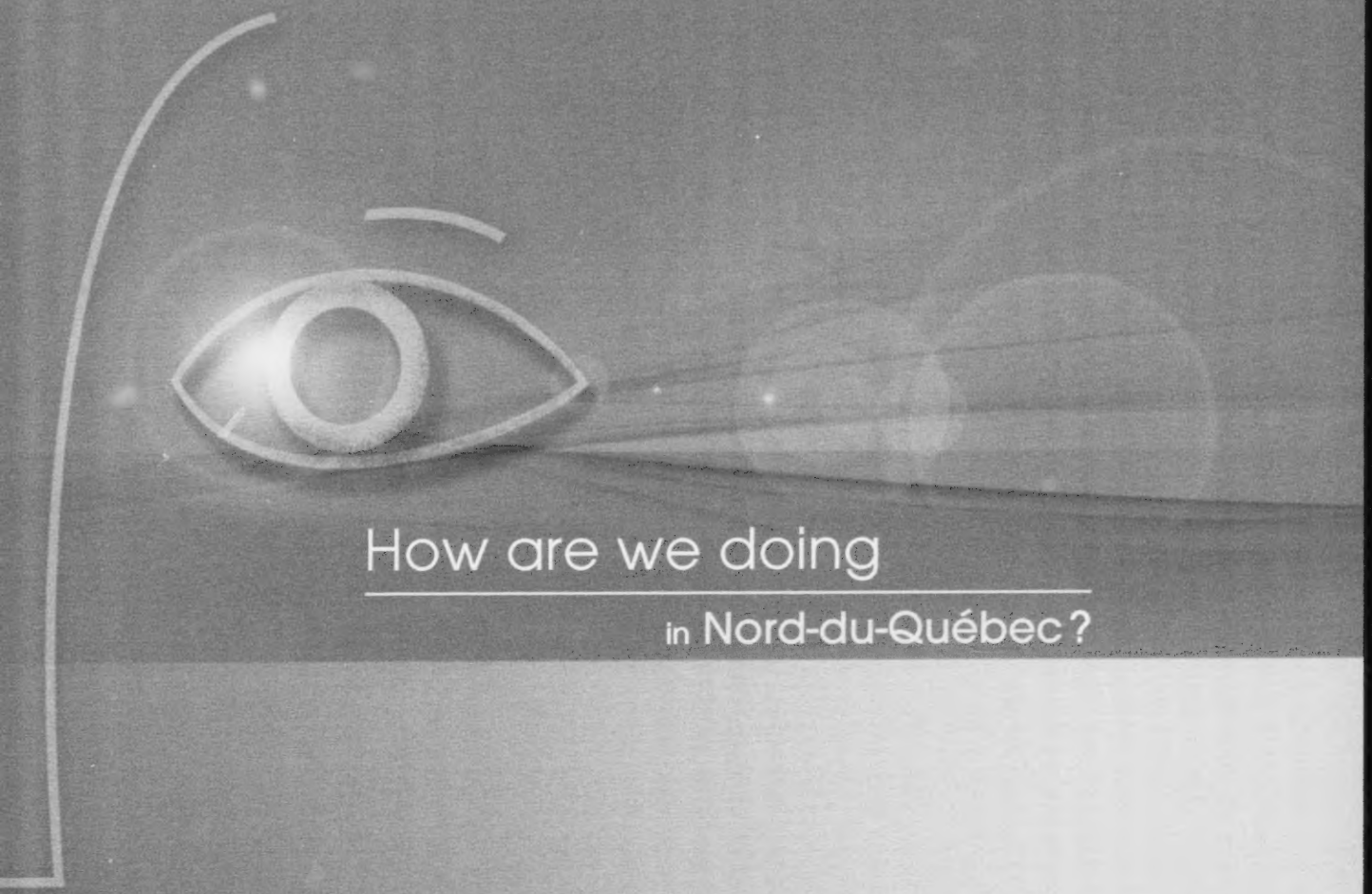
Statistical Portrait

EQUALITY
WOMEN / MEN



How are we doing
in Nord-du-Québec?

Québec

Portrait statistique Nord-du-Québec Anglais

Statistical portrait equality women men. How are we doing in Nord-du-Québec. Study of equality between women and men in Nord-du-Québec, is one more step in this continuing exploration. Demography, education, economy and employment, balance between Work and Family commitmens, income, physical and psychological integrity, participation.

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NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

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Crédits

Editor
Annie Desaulniers
With: Marie-Hélène Labelle

Content Coordination
Annie Desaulniers
Marie-Josée Marcoux
With: Gisèle Bernard, Francine Maltais, Colette Marcotte

Publishing Coordination
Ugo Demetriade
With: Guylaine Grenier, Sabrina Robichaud

Research
Annie Desaulniers, Marie-Josée Marcoux

Design of Graphics and Tables
Annie Desaulniers
Marie-Josée Marcoux
With: Reine Bohbot, Josette St-Laurent

Graphic Production
Agraf
Isabelle Roy
Marianne Legendre
Pige communication

Linguistic Revision
Véronique Vézina
With: Francine Bérubé (revision and technical support)

Administration
Marie-Andrée Allard
Hélène Harvey
Nathalie Savard

Financial Partner
Secrétariat à la condition féminine du ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine

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Conseil du statut de la femme
Direction des communications
800, place D'Youville, 3e étage
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Telephone: 418 643-4326 or 1 800 463-2851
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Email: publication@csf.gouv.qc.ca

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1986, the Conseil du statut de la femme has published regular socio-economic portraits examining different aspects of the lives of women in every region of Québec. The present document, a study of equality between women and men in Nord-du-Québec, is one more step in this continuing exploration.

Located north of the 49th parallel, Nord-du-Québec covers just over half the total area of Québec. Under the *Act respecting the Ministère du Développement économique et régional et de la Recherche*, adopted in December 2003, the region of Nord-du-Québec is divided into three regional conferences of elected officers, referred to herein by the French acronym, CRÉ. One CRÉ covers the municipality of Baie-James and four other municipalities, while the Kativik Regional Government and the Cree Regional Authority serve as CRÉs for their respective communities. The present work is a statistical portrait of the situation of women and men in Nord-du-Québec, both as a whole and in its three administrative territories. More specifically, seven themes are examined in depth: demography, education, economy and employment, work and family, income, physical and psychological integrity, and lastly, women's participation in power.

The data used in establishing this portrait were drawn primarily from the 2006 Census, along with the Active Population Survey, the 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey, the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, the Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés, and the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail.

The statistics presented here were chosen to shed light on various aspects of the lives of women in these regions, while comparing the regions to each other. Since the most detailed data are from the Census, 2006 was taken as the reference year, even though some of the other sources are updated more frequently.

CHAPTER 1

DEMOGRAPHY

The territory's immensity poses organizational challenges, isolating communities and groups. Ten times less dense than in Québec as a whole, the population is scattered over more than half the province's land surface area. That population is also highly diverse, both culturally and politically, with a minority of non-native people living among the Crees and Inuit.

The native population is growing much more quickly than that of Québec. It is therefore a younger population, particularly on the territories of the Cree Regional Authority and the Kativik Regional Government. Indeed, Nord-du-Québec has Québec's highest proportion of both families with children under 18 and families with preschool children. Unlike the rest of Québec, in coming years the challenge for Cree and Inuit communities will not be the management of an aging population, but the integration of ever-growing numbers of young people. However, the data must be analyzed with care, because regional averages often mask internal trends that are diametrically opposed.

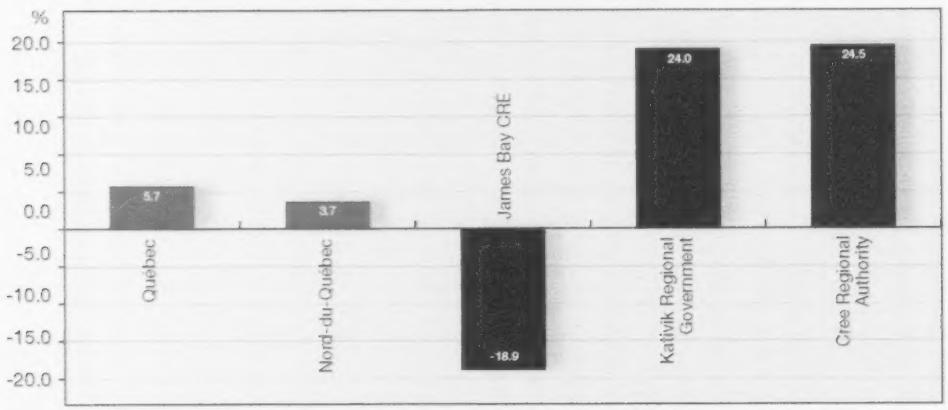
1.1 POPULATION EVOLUTION

In 2006, the population of Nord-du-Québec was 39 815, or 19 425 women and 20 390 men, representing 0.5% of Québec's population. Scattered over a territory of 718 229 km², that population has a density of less than one person per square kilometre (0.06 person/km²).

The 2006 Census found 1420 more people than in 1996, for a growth rate of 3.7% compared to 5.7% in Québec. But the regional average came from opposite trends: population *shrank* by 18.9% on the territory of James Bay CRÉ, while growing by 24.1% on that of the Kativik Regional Government and 24.5% on that of the Cree Regional Authority.

Figure 1.1

Variation of population from 1996 to 2006, **Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region, territory and regional administrations**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

1.1.1 Geographical Distribution of Population

JAMES BAY CRÉ

Extending from the 49th to the 55th parallel, the territory of James Bay CRÉ occupies the southern portion of Nord-du-Québec and has an area of 283 785 km². It includes the cities of Chibougamau, Chapais, Lebel-sur-Quévillon and Matagami as well as the municipality of Baie-James, which in turn includes the localities of Villebois, Valcanton[1] and Radisson together with the hamlets of Desmaraisville and Miquelon. In 2006 the CRÉ's population was 14 870, or 3460 less than in 1996, when it was 18 330.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

With 33% of Québec's land surface area, the territory of the Kativik Regional Government extends over all the northernmost part of the province – north of the 55th parallel – with the exception of the Cree community of Whapmagoustui. It includes fourteen northern villages, of which the three largest, Kuujjuaq, Inukjuak and Salluit, hold 46.2% of the population. With a population density of just 0.03 person per km², it is completely unlike Québec as a whole (5.8 person/km²). In 2006 the population was 10 815, or 2100 more than in 1996, when it was 8715.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

The Cree communities occupy less area than the other two components of Nord-du-Québec, but this is deceiving. Located near large lakes and on the shores of James Bay and Hudson Bay, the nine communities governed by the Cree Regional Authority – Waswanipi, Mistissini, Waskaganish, Nemiscau, Eastmain, Wemindji, Chisasibi, Whapmagoostui and Oujé-Bougoumou – are scattered over the territory of James Bay CRÉ and Nunavik. The largest communities, Chisasibi and Mistissini, together hold 48.8% of the population. That population totalled 14 130 in 2006, or 2780 more than in 1996, when it was 11 350.

Figure 1.2

Population by gender, Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region, territory and regional administrations, 1996 and 2006

	WOMEN		MEN		TOTAL		%	
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
							% of Québec	
QUÉBEC	**3 645 425**	**3 858 435**	**3 493 370**	**3 687 695**	**7 138 795**	**7 546 135**	**100.0**	**100.0**
							% of région	
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	18 510	19 425	19 890	20 390	38 395	39 815	0.5	0.5
JAMES BAY CRÉ	8 705	7 150	9 630	7 720	18 330	14 870	47.7	37.3
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	4 235	5 315	4 485	5 500	8 715	10 815	22.7	27.2
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	5 570	6 960	5 775	7 170	11 350	14 130	29.6	35.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

1.1.2 Population Characteristics

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

This is a region with a young population. The proportion of those aged 0-14 is much higher than the Québec average (29.2% vs. 16.6% for Québec), while the contrary is true for those 65 and over (5.4% vs. 14.3% for Québec). Yet between the three territories there are considerable differences.

With respect to population distribution by gender, there are fewer women than in Québec as a whole (48.8% vs. 51.1% for Québec). The difference is even greater among those aged 70 and over (53% vs. 60% for Québec).

1. The territories of Val-Paradis and Beaucanton were amalgamated to form the new locality of Valcanton.

JAMES BAY CRÉ

While the population of James Bay CRÉ is younger than the Québec average, it is much less so than that the other two CRÉs. Children aged 0-14 comprise 19.4% of the population, higher than the Québec average (16.6%), but a good deal less than the other two territories. Conversely, persons aged 65 and over are far less numerous than in Québec as a whole (7.9% vs 14.3% for Québec), while in the other two CRÉs the proportions are even lower. Also, James Bay CRÉ has the lowest female population of the three (48.1%).

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, children aged 0-14 comprise 36.4% of the population. This is not only the highest proportion in the region, but the highest in all Québec. The proportion of those aged 20-34 is also higher (23.7% vs. 19% for Québec). Conversely, persons aged 65 and over represent only 3.1% of the population, the lowest in the region. Women are again less numerous than men (49.1%), but not to the same degree as in James Bay CRÉ.

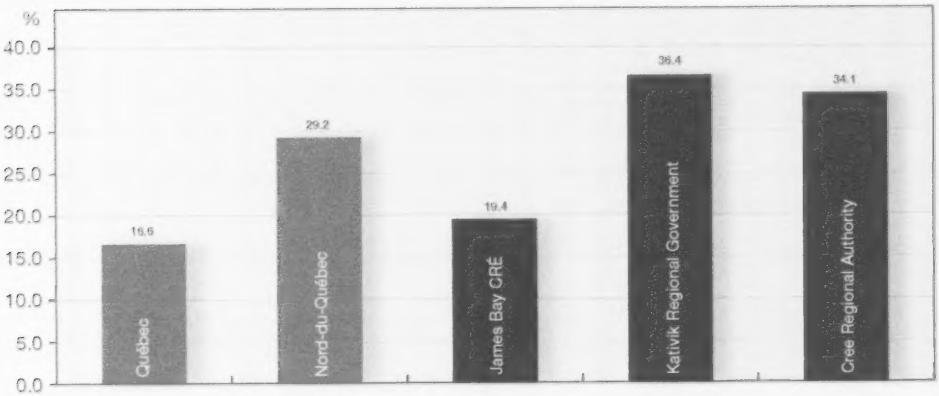
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Lastly, on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority children aged 0-14 comprise 34.1% of the population, much higher than the Québec average. Also considerably higher is the proportion of those aged 20-34, at 24.7%. Conversely, just 4.5% of the territory's population is aged 65 and over, much lower than in Québec as a whole.

Though women are most numerous on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority, at 49.3% the proportion is lower than the Québec average (51.1%).

Figure 1.3

Proportion of population aged 65 and over, **Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region, territory and regional administrations, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

1.2 NATIVE POPULATION

It is important to note that Inuit and Amerindians are two different native peoples. Also, while the Amerindians form nations, Inuit do not, so the term "nation" is not used when speaking of Inuit.

Nord-du-Québec is the only region shared by Amerindians and Inuit. The Amerindians of the region belong to the Cree nation. The Naskapis, whose village is located in Côte-Nord, also have rights on certain territories of the region.

Compared to Québec's other regions, the largest numbers of native people are in Nord-du-Québec. In 2006 they numbered 25 511, or 12 670 women and 12 841 men, representing 31.8% of Québec's native population. They comprised 64.1% of the region's population, but just 1.1% of the population of Québec.

The native people of Nord-du-Québec live on the territories of the Cree Regional Authority and the Kativik Regional Government. The Cree Regional Authority is a native CRÉ composed essentially of Amerindians of the Cree nation. It includes all of Québec's Cree communities, not just those in Nord-du-Québec. The Cree population represents 18.9% of Québec's native people, more than any other Amerindian nation except the Innu (19.9%). As for Inuit, at 96.1% they are by far in the majority on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, numbering 10 391 out of a total population of 10 815. Inuit account for 13% of Québec's native people.

1.3 IMMIGRANT POPULATION

In 2006 there were 355 immigrants in the region, including 165 women and 190 men. Immigrants comprised just 0.9% of the region's population, though they are 11.5% of the population of Québec. While the immigrant presence is indeed very low in Nord-du-Québec, the region is not alone in this. Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine also have just 0.9% immigrants, while in Bas-Saint-Laurent and Côte-Nord the proportion stands at 1%.

1.4 FAMILY STRUCTURE

1.4.1 Families With Children at Home

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

In 2006 there were 10 385 families in Nord-du-Québec, including 7780 with children at home. Of this number, 6300 families (60.7%) had at least one minor child, while 3095 (29.8%) had a preschool child, a good deal higher than the Québec averages of 42.1% and 15.8% respectively. There were also 2605 couples with no children at home.

As for single-parent families, in 2006 they numbered 2400, or 30.8% of families with children in Nord-du-Québec (cf. 27.8% in Québec). This was an increase from 2001, when there were 2060 single-parent families. The proportion of single-parent families headed by women was 74.4% (77.9% in Québec), rising to 77.5% when only considering those with a preschool child (84.9% for Québec). Indeed, 705 single-parent women had at least one child under 6.

JAMES BAY CRÉ

Here the proportion of families with children is very similar to the Québec average. In 2006 there were 2010 families (44.8%) with a minor child and 835 (18.6%) with a preschool child.

Compared to the rest of the region, single-parent families are least numerous in James Bay CRÉ. In 2006 there were 540 single-parent families, 21% of all families with children. Single-parent families headed by women were also less numerous (69.4%), even when only considering those with a preschool child (67.6%). This could be because some women are present on the territory due to their spouse being employed there. Breaking up would be a reason for them to leave the region.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

The high proportion of families with children in Nord-du-Québec is primarily due to two territories, the Kativik Regional Government and the Cree Regional Authority. In 2006 there were 2450 families under the Kativik Regional Government, including 2210 with children at home. Of this number, 1940 (79.2%) had at least one minor child, and 955 (39%) a preschool child.

It is here as well that single-parent families are most numerous in the region. In 2006, 43% of the families with children (950) were single-parent families. Of those, 75.3% were headed by women, or 80.8% when only considering families with a preschool child, higher than the regional average.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

The proportion of families with children is also very high on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority. Of 3445 families, 2995 had children at home, while 2350 (68.2%) had at least one minor child, and 1310 (38%) had a preschool child.

Single-parent families here are close to the regional average. In 2006 they numbered 905, or 30.2% of all families with children. Single-parent families headed by women (76.8%) were a little more numerous than the regional average of 74.4%, but closer to it when only considering those with a preschool child (78.9% vs. 77.5% for the region).

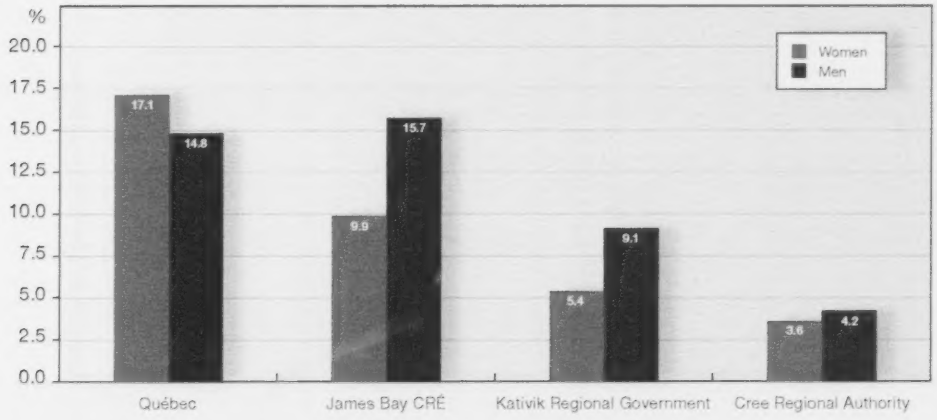
1.4.2 Persons Living Alone

In all parts of the region, there are far fewer people living alone than in Québec as a whole. Also contrary to Québec as a whole, far fewer women than men live alone. In Nord-du-Québec in 2006, 2395 people were living alone (880 women and 1460 men). This represents 6.7% of the women and 10.2% of the men in the region, compared to 17.1% of Québec women and 14.8% of Québec men. Among those aged 65 and over the proportions are greater (20.6% of women and 15.9% of men), but still lower than the Québec average (40.8% of women and 19% of men).

The highest proportions in the region are on the territory of James Bay CRÉ (9.9% of women and 15.7% of men), while the lowest are on that of the Cree Regional Authority (3.6% of women and 4.2% of men). Similarly, very few people live alone on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government (5.4% of women and 9.1% of men).

Figure 1.4

Proportion of population aged 15 and over **in private households living alone by gender, territory and regional administrations of Nord-du-Québec, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

CHAPTER 2

EDUCATION

As in Québec as a whole, women in Nord-du-Québec are more educated than men. The two together however are less educated than the Québec average. Nearly half the region's adult population does not have a diploma. As well, it is disturbing to see that unlike the progress seen elsewhere in Québec, women aged 20-44 are less likely to have a diploma than older generations. Given the high dropout rate among girls in the region, it seems unlikely the situation will improve.

In contrast, the employment rate among the region's women is higher than the Québec average, particularly for those who have not completed school. As in the rest of Québec, the rate increases with education, but is still lower than the case for men.

2.1 EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION LEVELS

2.1.1 Education of Women

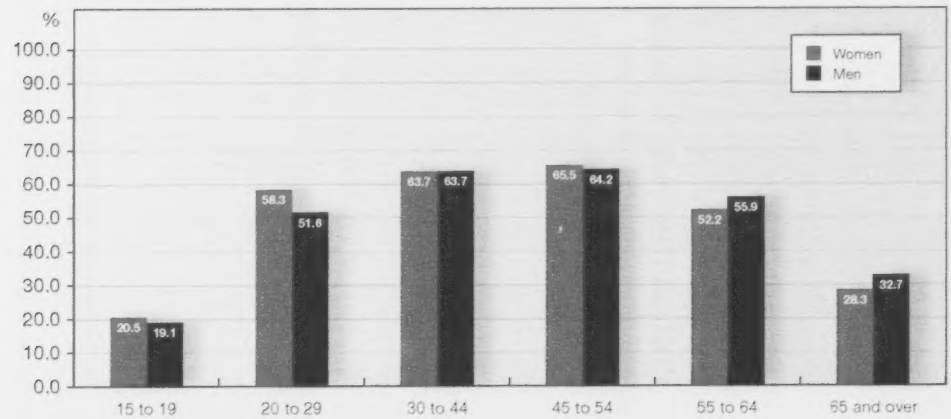
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

The women of Nord-du-Québec are slightly more educated than the men, but both are far below the Québec average: while 54.0% of the women and 52.4% of the men have a diploma at one level or another, the figures for Québec are 74.9% of women and 75.1% of men. The figures for Nord-du-Québec are the lowest in Québec. Women in the region are more likely to have a university degree (7.1% vs. 5% for men), but again the proportions are lower than the Québec average (16.4% and 16.6% respectively).

It is disturbing to see that unlike the progress seen elsewhere in Québec, women aged 20-44 are less likely to have a diploma than older generations. Thus, only 58.3% of women aged 20-29 and 63.9% of those aged 30-44 have a diploma, compared to 65.5% of women aged 45-54. In Québec as a whole, 89.6% of women aged 20-29 have a diploma, compared to 82.3% of those aged 45-54. The situation is equally critical among the region's men, with 52% of men aged 20-29 and 63.7% of those aged 30-44 having a diploma, compared to 64.4% of those aged 45-54.

Figure 2.1

Proportion of population aged 15 and over with a diploma, by age and gender, **Nord-du-Québec region, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

JAMES BAY CRÉ
On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, education levels bear a greater resemblance to MRCs in southern Québec than to the rest of the region: 69.8% of women and 66.9% of men have a diploma at one level or another. But in the 20-29 age bracket, just 58.6% of women and 52.0% of men have a diploma, compared to 89.6% and 83.5% in Québec as a whole.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
Low levels of education are most dramatic on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, where just 38.1% of women and 40.0% of men have a diploma. It is disturbing to note that less than half the women aged 20-29 have a diploma of any kind (43.7%).

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY
Less than half the population on the Cree territory has a diploma (45.6% of women and 42% of men). Barely more than half the women aged 20-29 (52.4%) have diplomas at one level or another, compared to 89.6% in Québec as a whole.

2.1.2 School Attendance

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC
As defined by the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (MELS), "the dropout rate is the proportion of the population of a given age or age group that is not in school and has not obtained a secondary diploma." Young people who are not in school and have no diploma are in a vulnerable situation, women even more so than men.

In 2005-2006, a high proportion of the region's young people aged 15-19 had no diploma and were not in school[2] (32.8% of women and 30.6% of men), the same being true for those aged 20-24 (39.3% of women and 48.1% of men). This is the region with the highest dropout rates in Québec, for both women and men. The average dropout rate in Québec, in the 15-19 age bracket, is 9.3% for women and 13.1% for men, while in the 20-24 age bracket it is 8.3% for women and 14.4% for men.

Moreover, according to MELS data[3] published in 2008, the number of girls leaving secondary school without a diploma increased alarmingly between 2002-2003 and 2006-2007. The dropout rate among girls has increased more in Nord-du-Québec than any other region of the province. From 2002-2003 to 2006-2007 it rose by 18.4 percentage points in the region, compared to one point in Québec as a whole. The dropout rate for girls in the region was 50.3 percentage points higher than the Québec average in 2006-2007 (69.8% vs. 19.5%)[4]. The situation is equally critical among the men, whose dropout rate is more than double the Québec average (73.1% vs. 31.3%).

JAMES BAY CRÉ
On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, the dropout rate at age 15-19 is 15.7% for women and 8.1% for men, while at age 20-24 it is 11.2% for women and 22% for men. While these rates are closer to the Québec averages than elsewhere in the region, for women aged 15-19 and men aged 20-24 they are still much higher.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
In 2005-2006 the dropout rate at age 15-19 was particularly high on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government (48.1% of women and 46.7% of men). The same was true at age 20-24 (57.6% of women and 60.4% of men).

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY
Though somewhat less dramatic, dropout rates for 2005-2006 were also very disturbing on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority: at age 15-19, 33.9% for women and 34.8% for men, and at age 20-24, 46.2% for women and 59.3% for men. Again, for the present discussion the dropout rate is the proportion of a population that is not in school and has no diploma.

2. The proportion, relative to total population, of persons without a secondary diploma who are not in the school system. The dropout rate is always expressed in terms of age or an age group.

3. INSTITUT DE LA STATISTIQUE DU QUÉBEC, *Taux de décrochage (sorties sans qualification ni diplôme) du secondaire, en formation générale des jeunes, selon le sexe, régions administratives et ensemble du Québec, 2002-2003 à 2006-2007*, Québec, the Institute, December 2008.

4. The rate of leaving with no diploma or qualification only applies to students in the public network. Those leaving with no diploma or qualification are those who, in the school year under consideration, obtained neither a diploma nor a qualification and did not re-register the following year in either general education, professional training or college. Students leaving secondary school include those leaving with a diploma or qualification and those leaving with neither a diploma nor a qualification.

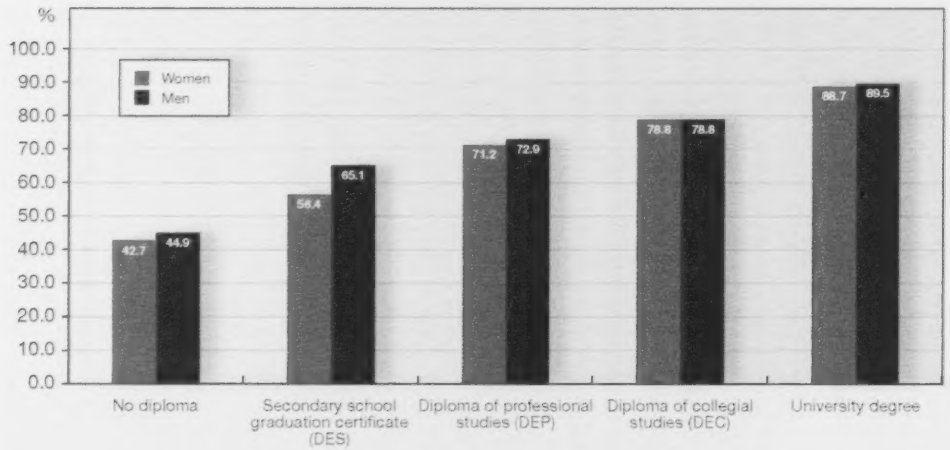
2.2 EDUCATION AND WORK SITUATION

It is when we look at labour market indicators that we realize the importance of education for women. There is a connection between women's education and employment, and consequently their access to greater economic independence. It is still the case that in order to attain a comparable level of employment, women have to have more education than men[5]. Thus, even though the employment rate is higher for men than for women (in all age groups), the difference diminishes for women with more education. Women with no diploma or little education are therefore penalized much more than men when it comes to employment.

Though the employment rate for women with no diploma is much higher in Nord-du-Québec than the Québec average (42.7% vs. 25.4% in Québec), it is lower than the rate for men with no diploma (44.9% vs. 43.3% in Québec). Moreover, the employment rate climbs to 88.7% for women with a university degree, still below the rate for men (89.5%), but rises even higher to 90.9% when only considering women aged 25-44 (vs. 95.7% among men). For comparison, in Québec as a whole, at age 25-44 the employment rate for those with a university degree is 84.3% for women and 88.1% for men.

Figure 2.2

Employment rate of population aged 15 and over by highest diploma obtained and gender, **Nord-du-Québec region, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

5. Employment rate refers to the percentage of the population aged 15 and over that is working. This is a more objective measure of integration into the work force than the rate of unemployment, since it does not depend on people's confidence in their chances of finding work.

CHAPTER 3

ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

The economy of Nord-du-Québec is heavily dependent on natural resources, especially forests, mines and hydroelectricity, and on services to the public. Jobs in the forestry sector are concentrated in the territory of James Bay CRÉ, while most of the service jobs are in the two native territories, particularly in health, education and public administration. Women have a higher rate of employment than men in the two territories under native jurisdiction.

3.1 REGIONAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Employment Situation

The employment situation is better for women in Nord-du-Québec than in Québec as a whole. Over the last decade, women's employment has remained higher in the region than the Québec average, though the difference has diminished somewhat.

From 1996[6] to 2006, women's employment rose from 52.9% to 58% in the region, as against 48.5% to 55.7% in Québec. For the male work force the job market deteriorated, falling by 6.2 percentage points over the last decade. While in 1996 the male employment rate was higher than the Québec average (66.2% vs. 61.9% in Québec), the opposite was found in 2006 (60% vs. 65.4% in Québec).

In 2006 the rate of *unemployment* was higher in the region than in Québec as a whole, both for women (11.2% vs. 6.5% in Québec) and for men (16.8% vs. 7.4% in Québec), even though the rate of participation in the job market was lower in the region than in Québec. Normally, lower participation in the job market also lowers the official unemployment rate. This effect of the rate of participation complicates the analysis of unemployment by gender, because women's much lower participation rate reduces their official unemployment rate. Given the same number of jobs, if men's participation rate were applied to women the female unemployment rate would be higher than men's by 3 percentage points in the region and 13.7 points in Québec[7].

Employment rates of women vary little over the three territories. Among men however there is a considerable difference between the territory of James Bay CRÉ, where the male employment rate is much higher than women's (57.7% for women vs. 67.1% for men), and the other two territories, where women have the higher rate. On the territory of the Cree Regional Authority the employment rate is 59% for women and 54.2% for men. Similarly, on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government the employment rate is 57.2% for women and 54.8% for men.

3.1.2 Industrial Structure

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

The economy of Nord-du-Québec is heavily dependent on natural resources, particularly forests, mines and hydroelectricity. In the region as a whole, 11.4% of jobs are generated by the resource sector (vs. 3.7% in Québec), a proportion comparable to Abitibi-Témiscamingue (13.8%) and Côte-Nord (12.3%). These jobs are primarily in forestry and hunting (5.8% vs. 2.5% in Québec), along with mineral extraction (3.9% vs. 0.4% in Québec) and hydroelectric production (1.7% vs. 0.8% in Québec). In contrast, little processing is done in the region, making that sector less present than in Québec as a whole (14.7% vs. 19.8% in Québec). The processing jobs are essentially in the manufacture of wood products (6.2% vs. 1.2% in Québec) and paper (2.2% vs. 0.8% in Québec). On the other hand, the proportion of jobs in the service sector is similar to the provincial average (74% vs. 76.5% for Québec). These are primarily jobs in health care and social assistance (16.3% vs. 11.2% in Québec), public administration (14.4% vs. 6.2% in Québec), educational services (10.8% vs. 6.9% in Québec), retail trade (9.1% vs. 12.0% in Québec) and accommodation and food services (5.9% vs. 6.3% in Québec).

JAMES BAY CRÉ

Jobs in forestry and forest products are concentrated on the territory of James Bay CRÉ, which has 1520 of the

6. The data from 1996 are from the 1996 Census.

7. The rate of unemployment is equal to 100 – [1 – (employment rate/participation rate)]. Using the participation rate for men, we obtain what the rate of female unemployment would be if women who are not working remained on the job market in the same proportion as men.

region's 1575 jobs in the industry. Nearly one in every five jobs (18.3%) is in this sector. With the recent closing of Domtar's pulp mill in Lebel-sur-Quévillon and layoffs in the region's wood processing plants, the forestry crisis has had inevitable repercussions on families for whom these jobs are the primary source of income, as well as on services based on local consumption. Jobs in mining and hydroelectricity are also found primarily on this territory. In all three sectors the presence of women is very slight. Women's jobs are primarily in the public and private service sector, primarily health care (690 women), retail trade (565 women), accommodation and food services (545 women) and education (330 women).

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, the vast majority of jobs are in the service sector (93.9%), where practically all of the women work (99.0%), as do a high proportion of men (88.8%). They are primarily jobs in health care and social assistance (780 women and 325 men), public administration (300 women and 645 men), education (505 women and 255 men) and retail (225 women and 220 men).

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

The service sector also generates the majority of jobs on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority (77.1% vs. 76.5% in Québec), and most of the women (89.9%) work in this sector. The jobs are primarily in health care and social assistance (950 women), public administration (480 women) and education (560 women). Men are also numerous in the services, particularly public administration (735 men), where female participation is actually lower than the Québec average. Many people also work in forestry, hunting and fishing (405 men) and construction (500 men).

3.2 PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE LABOUR FORCE

3.2.1 Evolution of Women's Employment

In Nord-du-Québec as in Québec as a whole, over the last decade women have gained an increasing presence on the job market. The employment rate of women rose from 52.9% in 1996 to 53.2% in 2001[8], and then to 58% in 2006. In contrast, men's employment rate has fallen: from 66.2% in 1996, it dropped to 57.3% in 2001 before climbing back to 60% in 2006. While for the region as a whole there is still a gap between male and female employment rates (with 2 percentage points in favour of men), this is not the case on all the territories. On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, where natural resources generate a major part of the jobs, men's employment rate is higher than women's (9.4 percentage points in favour of men), while on the two territories under native jurisdiction, where employment is primarily in traditionally female sectors, the opposite is true. The female employment rate is higher than men's by 4.8 percentage points on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority, and by 2.3 points on that of the Kativik Regional Government.

In the 25-54 age bracket, throughout the region employment rates are lower than the Québec average: for women 71.4% vs. 77% in Québec, and for men 73.1% vs. 84.8% in Québec. The differences between men and women (1.7 percentage points) are less pronounced than in Québec (7.8 points). On the two territories under native jurisdiction the difference is in favour of women, with the employment rate of women aged 25-54 being higher than men's by 0.2 points on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, and by 7.1 points on that of the Cree Regional Authority.

As throughout Québec, more women than men work part-time in the region, though the difference is smaller than in Québec as a whole. In Nord-du-Québec, 78.5% of the women and 88.3% of the men who worked in 2005 did so primarily full-time, compared to 74% and 87.2% respectively in Québec. Full-time work is a factor in the quality of the jobs held by women, since fewer women obtain full-time jobs.

On the territory of James Bay CRÉ in 2005, 73.7% of women who worked did so primarily full-time, compared to 92.4% of men.

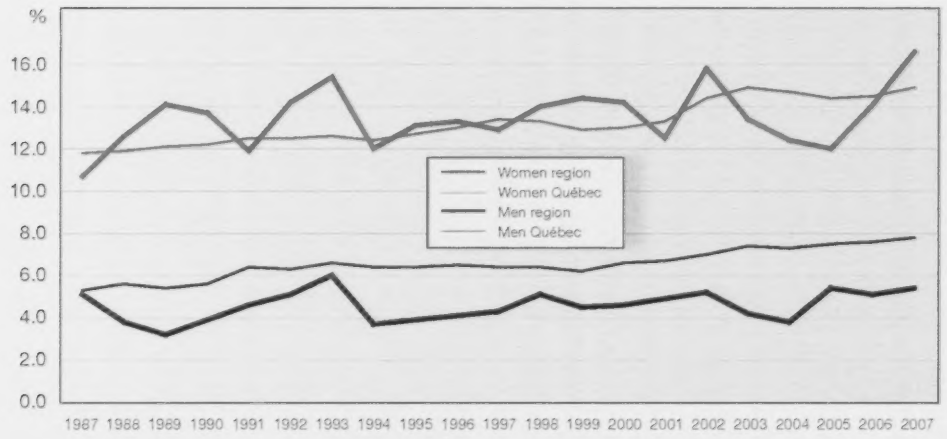
That difference is less marked on the two territories under native jurisdiction. In the Cree Regional Authority, 85.3% of women and 88.7% of men who worked in 2005 did so primarily full-time. On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, 76.8% of women and 79.0% of men who worked in 2005 did so primarily full-time.

8. The data from 2001 are from the 2001 Census.

From 1987 to 2007, the part-time employment rate of women in Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec[9] evolved in an irregular fashion. In Québec as a whole there was a rising trend. In 1987, part-time employment was higher for women in these two regions than in Québec as a whole, but by 2006 the difference had reversed. From 12.5% in 1988, part-time employment of women in Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec rose to 14% by 2006. In comparison, in Québec as a whole between 1988 and 2006 it rose from 11.8% to 14.4%. During the same period, part-time employment of men remained well below that of women, only showing a slight increase from 3.7% in 1988 to 5% in 2006. Part-time work is less frequent among men in Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec, and increased less than in Québec as a whole, where it rose from 5.5% in 1988 to 7.5% in 2006.

Figure 3.1

Part-time employment rate by gender,
Québec as a whole and the regions of Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec, 1987 to 2007



Source: Statistics Canada. Active Population Survey. Special compilations by Emploi-Québec.

3.2.2 Professions Exercised by Women and Men

The economic specialization of Nord-du-Québec is reflected in the professional distribution of the region's employment. The professional segregation of women and men is more pronounced here than any other region of Québec. The phenomenon is particularly evident on the female side, with the top 15 professions exercised by women accounting for 56.8% of the experienced female labour force (4950 women). On the male side, the top 15 professions exercised by men account for 39% of the experienced male labour force (3940 men). In Québec as a whole, the comparable figure for women is 41.6%, while the comparable figure for men is just 25.8%.

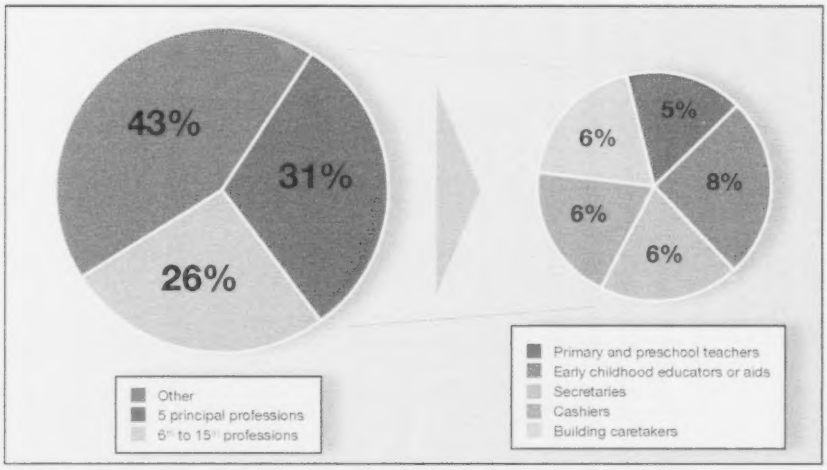
In the region as a whole, the profession most exercised by women is that of early childhood educator or aid (695 women), followed by secretary (except legal and medical) (540 women), building caretaker (495 women), cashier (495 women) and primary or secondary school teacher (470 women)[10]. Secretaries are very common on all three territories, while early childhood educators are most common on the territories of the Cree Regional Authority and the Kativik Regional Government (340 and 230 women), as is the case with building caretakers (230 and 225 women) and primary or secondary school teachers (200 and 185 women). As for cashiers, they are most common on the territory of James Bay CRÉ, and to a lesser degree on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government (210 and 125 women respectively).

9. Part-time employment data is combined for the two regions. Although women in Côte-Nord represented 71.7% of the two regions' employed women in 1995, employment probably evolves in a similar manner in both, especially on the territory of James Bay CRÉ, which has many socio-economic similarities with Côte-Nord.

10. Note that in Québec, the order of the professions most exercised by women is slightly different. Secretaries come first, followed by saleswomen and sales clerks, cashiers, teachers and teacher's assistants, and general office clerks.

Figure 3.2

Principal professions exercised by women,
Nord-du-Québec region, 2006

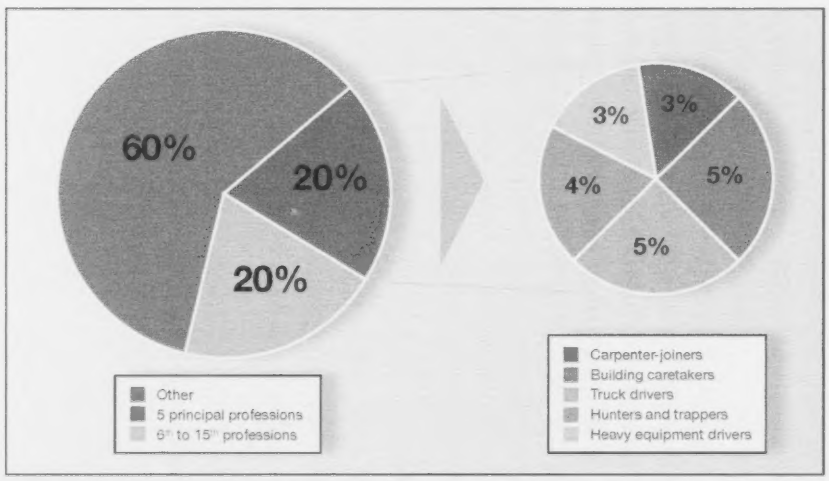


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations by Emploi-Québec.

The professions most exercised by men in the region are building caretakers (500 men), truck drivers (455 men), hunters and trappers (370 men), heavy equipment drivers (except cranes) (320 men), carpenter-joiners (280 men) and security guards and related staff (280 men). On the territory of the James Bay CRÉ, men's professions are primarily related to forestry (truck drivers, millwrights, pulp and paper labourers, heavy equipment drivers and sawing machine operators). Apart from the numerous hunters and trappers on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority, it appears that construction and building maintenance provide men with the most employment, since there are many caretakers, carpenter-joiners, security guards, trade assistants and construction labourers. On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government there are also large numbers of hunters and trappers, along with truckers (particularly for transporting water, since the permafrost precludes water mains) and caretakers.

Figure 3.3

Principal professions exercised by men,
Nord-du-Québec region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations by Emploi-Québec.

3.2.3 Rate of Unionization

In Québec as a whole, from 1998 to 2006 the rate of unionization of women rose by 1.2 percentage point, from 37.5% to 38.7%. Among men the opposite occurred, with a decrease of 0.3 point from 42% in 1998 to 41.7% in 2006.

In the regions of Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec[11], unionization rates for both women and men have been on an upward trend. However, the increase has been faster among men, maintaining the difference between the unionization rates of women and men. The gender difference in unionization rates is second highest in the province here, just behind Lanaudière. From 1998 to 2006, the rate of unionization of women rose from 37.1% to 40.5%, an increase of 3.4 percentage points. Among men there was an increase of 3.8 points over the same period, from 53.3% in 1998 to 57.1% in 2006.

In 2006, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec had the highest unionization rate in Québec (57.1%), surpassing the Québec average (41.7%) by 15.5 percentage points. Though the difference is most pronounced among men, the unionization rate of women in the two regions is also higher than the Québec average (40.5% vs. 38.7%). Note that except for retail and accommodation and food services, where unionization rates are always low (19% and 9.2%[12] respectively), the regions' female workers are largely in sectors with the highest unionization rates, notably health care and social assistance (with a unionization rate of 65%), education (76.3%) and public administration (81.2%). They are less present in finance/insurance and the professional, scientific and technical services, where unionization rates are much lower (22.2% and 8.2% respectively).

3.2.4 Workplace Health and Safety

In 2006, 474 women in Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Nord-du-Québec[13] received worker's compensation for an occupational injury, and 11 more for an occupational disease[14]. The numbers were far higher for men, with 1044 cases of occupational injury and 27 cases of occupational disease.

Occupational injuries among women are most frequent in health and social services. In 2006, of the 485 women who received worker's compensation for occupational injury in Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Nord-du-Québec, 225 or 46.4% were in this sector. Since 22.4% of the region's female labour force works in health and social services, this type of job would imply some degree of risk for the health and safety of working women. The other two sectors with the most such cases were the other commercial and personal services (100) and commerce (61).

Among men in 2006, the highest number of cases of worker's compensation for occupational injury were in forestry and sawmills, wood products, agriculture, hunting and fishing (188 together), followed by mining (145) and commerce (138).

11. Data on unionization rates are combined for the two regions.

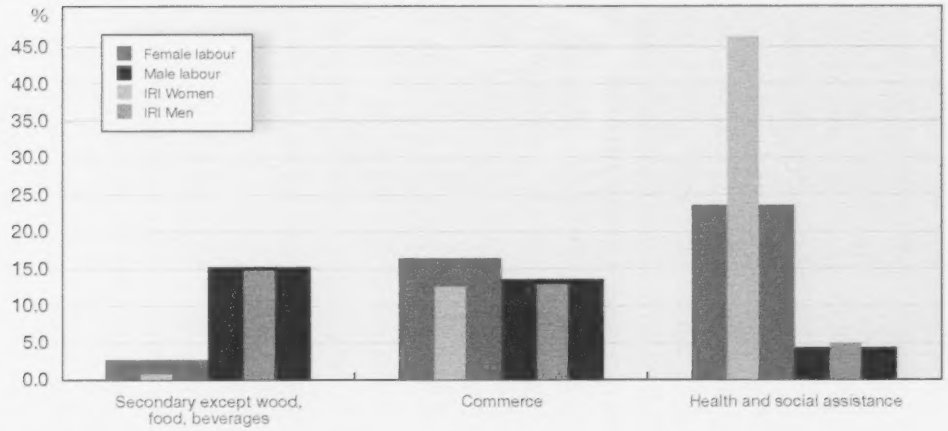
12. The data on unionized employment in service sectors are drawn from: INSTITUT DE LA STATISTIQUE DU QUÉBEC, *Annuaire québécois des statistiques du travail; portrait des principaux indicateurs du marché du travail 1999-2007*, Vol. 4, no. 1, Québec, Institute, 2008, p. 104.

13. Combined data for the two regions.

14. A distinction is made between occupational injuries and occupational diseases. Under the *Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases*, occupational diseases are the result of prolonged exposure to normal working conditions in a given workplace, whereas occupational injuries are caused by an abnormal event occurring in the workplace.

Figure 3.4

Proportion of labour force and persons with income replacement indemnity (IRI) in certain sectors of economic activity by gender, **Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Nord-du-Québec regions, 2006**



IRI data: CSST. DCGI - Service de la statistique, 2008-11-04

Labour force data: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Experienced active population as in NAICS 2002 (North American Industry Classification System), data-sample (20%).

3.3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT

The labour force of Nord-du-Québec includes few self-employed workers. In 2006, self-employed women were only 2.8% of the female labour force, compared to 7.9% for Québec as a whole. Just 250 self-employed women were counted in the region, the vast majority on the territory of James Bay CRÉ. This was fewer than in 2001 when 395 were counted. Self-employed men were also rare, representing 4.2% of the male labour force (vs. 13.2% in Québec), and were also primarily on the territory of James Bay CRÉ.

For both women and men, more than half the region's self-employed workers had employees (56% of women and 55.2% of men), higher than in Québec as a whole (27.9% of women and 42.7% of men). Moreover, the proportion of women entrepreneurs with employees was slightly higher than the case for men, whereas in Québec as a whole it is more common for men to have employees. Of course, having employees means that the business is larger. Lastly, contrary to the Québec average the region has a higher proportion of self-employed women who have incorporated their business[15] (36% for women vs. 33.3% for men, compared to 28.6% and 42.2% respectively in Québec).

15. "A non-incorporated business is entirely owned by one person. Its liabilities are the personal liabilities of the business owner. As sole proprietor, the business owner undertakes the risks of the business for all assets owned, whether the assets were for personal use or part of the business." Some professional orders require their members to accept personal liability. An incorporated business restricts personal liability to the funds invested in the business. "It is a separate legal entity and can enter into contracts and own property in its own name, separately and distinctly from its owners." Adapted from the website of Invest in Canada, http://investincanada.gc.ca.

CHAPTER 4

BALANCE BETWEEN WORK AND FAMILY COMMITMENTS

Generally speaking, balancing work and family commitments is a concern of women. Though women's participation in the job market has grown over recent decades, they still devote more time than men to household tasks and family care. Affordable day-care services and parental leaves for fathers are clearly steps in the right direction.

4.1 WORK AND FAMILY

In Québec in 2006, in the 25-54 age bracket, 74.8% of women with a child under 15 at home had paying jobs[16], compared to 78.3% of those without a child at home. Their employment rate was lower (69.6%) if they had preschool children. Men continue to be less affected by the presence of children, or rather, the presence of children would actually seem to encourage men to enter the job market. Men's employment rate was 90% when they had a child under 15 at home, 89.1% if they had a preschool child, but only 79.9% if they had no children.

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

Nord-du-Québec has a lower employment rate than Québec as a whole. However, the difference between the employment rate of mothers with a child at home and that of fathers in the same situation is much smaller than the Québec average. In 2006, still in the 25-54 age bracket, 70.8% of women with a child under 15 at home had paying jobs. The rate was lower by 5.9 points (64.9%) if they had a child under 6 at home. In comparison, the employment rate was 75.9% for men with a child under 15 at home, and 73.8% for those with a preschool child. This comes out to a difference of 8.9 percentage points between the employment rate of mothers and fathers with preschool children in Nord-du-Québec, compared to 19.5 points in Québec.

Mothers with a child under 6 at home are more likely to work if they are in a spousal relationship. Thus, for the region as a whole the employment rate of women with a child under 6 and in a spousal relationship is 66.2%, compared to 61.5% for single-parent women. In Québec, the comparable figure for women in a spousal relationship is even higher (70.7%), while for single-parent women it is almost the same (61.6%). Single-parent men in the region do little better than women, with an employment rate of 62.5%, but in Québec as a whole they do far better (80.3%). However, there are significant differences between the three territories of Nord-du-Québec.

JAMES BAY CRÉ

On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, the difference between employment rates for mothers and fathers of preschool children is much like that in Québec (66.2% for women and 83.6% for men, a difference of 17.4 percentage points). But the employment rate of single-parent mothers with a preschool child is higher than that of mothers in a spousal relationship (75% vs. 66.1%), while the opposite is true in the other two territories.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, the difference between employment rates for mothers and fathers of preschool children is lower than in Québec (60.3% for women and 73.5% for men). The employment rate of single-parent mothers with a preschool child is 59.5%, compared to 63.5% for those in a spousal relationship.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

The territory of the Cree Regional Authority is unusual in having a higher employment rate for women with a child at home than men in the same situation (73.5% vs. 69%). In no other part of Québec is this the case. The employment rate of single-parent mothers with a preschool child is 59.5%, compared to 63.5% for those in a spousal relationship.

16. In Québec in 2006, 690 895 women aged 25-54 had a child under 15 at home. Of this number, 516 456 had paying jobs.

4.2 PARENTAL LEAVE

When combined with job protection and income guarantees, parental leaves after the birth or adoption of a child are an effective response to declining birth rates, child development problems, and the need to maintain mothers' connection with the job market. They also help to promote gender equality. Paid leaves for the exclusive use of fathers, not transferable to mothers, encourage fathers to take part in the care and education of their children, thereby achieving a better sharing of responsibilities between fathers and mothers. Moreover, being able to divide parental leave between the parents can help mothers reduce the impact of a long absence from the job market.

As of January 1, 2006, the Québec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP) provides for the payment of benefits[17] to all eligible workers (both wage earners and the self-employed) who take a maternity leave exclusive to the mother, a paternity leave exclusive to the father, a parental leave that can be taken by either or shared by both, or an adoption leave. Though the new plan encourages fathers to take paternity leave, and some fathers subsequently choose to share parental leave with the mother, it is generally women who take a leave after the birth or adoption of a child.

In 2008 in Nord-du-Québec there were 443 births and 30 adoptions for which a benefit was paid. A total of 440 mothers and 190 fathers received RQAP benefits. Focusing on the fathers, 185 took paternity leave, and of this number the vast majority (89.2%) used the maximum number of weeks allowed: 5 weeks for the 98 who chose the basic plan[18], 3 weeks for the 67 who chose the special plan[19]. In Québec as a whole a somewhat higher proportion of men chose the basic plan over the special plan (72%). In the region, 85 fathers took parental leave. Of this number, 23.5% took less than 5 weeks, 47.1% took at least half the weeks allowed (i.e. 15 or more), while 18.8% of the fathers took all the weeks allowed. Men in the region therefore made greater use of parental leave than the Québec average, which was 30.2% for less than 5 weeks and 40.3% for at least half the weeks allowed.

4.3 CHILD CARE

With women trying more and more to balance child care with paid employment, the cost and availability of day-care services are important factors in whether parents return to the job market after the arrival of a child.

Between 1998 and 2006 there was a marked increase in the number of places offered by day-care services in Québec. From 82 032 in 1998, the number soared to 200 105 places in 2006. From a ratio of 19.2 places per 100 children under 5, Québec went to 53.8 places per 100. Of this number, 196 618 were reduced-contribution places[20].

In Nord-du-Québec there were 2393 day-care places in 2006, for a ratio of 60.4 places per 100 children under 5, higher than the ratio for Québec (53.3 per 100). All those in Nord-du-Québec were reduced-contribution places. While 2063 were in day-care centres (CPEs), 330 were in home day-care centres. On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, day-care availability grew significantly from 2000 (186 places) to 2006 (482 places), despite a decrease after 2004. This means the ratio swelled from 17.1 places per 100 children under 5 in 2000 to 60.4 per 100 in 2006. Similarly, on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority the ratio rose from 24.8 per 100 in 2000 (372 places) to 39.1 per 100 in 2004 (576 places). Finally, the territory of the Kativik Regional Government also recorded a great increase in availability, from 153 places in 1998 to 744 in 2004.

17. The plan provides for four types of benefits: maternity, paternity, parental and adoption benefits. Maternity benefits are exclusive to the mother and cannot be shared with the father. Paternity benefits are exclusive to the father and cannot be shared with the mother. Parental benefits can be taken by either parent or shared by both, and weeks of leave can be taken simultaneously or successively. Lastly, adoption benefits can be taken by either parent or shared by both, and weeks of leave can also be taken simultaneously or successively. Adoptive mothers and fathers are not eligible for maternity or paternity leave.

18. The basic plan includes a maternity leave (exclusive to mothers) of 18 weeks at 70% salary; a paternity leave (exclusive to fathers) of up to 5 weeks at 70% salary; and a parental leave (for either parent or for them to share) of up to 32 weeks (7 weeks at 70% salary and 25 weeks at 55% salary).

19. The special plan includes a maternity leave (exclusive to mothers) of 15 weeks at 75% salary; a paternity leave (exclusive to fathers) of up to 3 weeks at 75% salary; and a parental leave (for either parent or for them to share) of up to 25 weeks at 75% salary.

20. Reduced-contribution places have a fixed rate of $7 per day for the parents of children under 5. This rate represents approximately 14% of the real cost of day-care service, the rest being assumed by the state. For unsubsidized child-care (at the standard rate), parents receive a refundable tax credit.

4.4 TIME DEVOTED TO FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TASKS

In spite of women's greater participation in the job market, the division of parenting tasks is still very often unequal. Women also devote more time to housework than their spouses, as well as being the ones who most often care for aging parents.

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

Child care

In 2006 in Nord-du-Québec, 62.3% of women and 47.5% of men aged 25-54 said they devote at least five hours per week to child care (compared to 47.4% and 36.2% in Québec). Men spend less unpaid time on child care than do women. While a higher proportion of men devoted up to 14 hours per week to child care (20.5% of women vs. 25.6% of men), a higher proportion of women devoted 30 hours or more to this task (37.7% of women vs. 21.5% of men).

Household tasks

Unpaid time spent on housework is also lower among men than women. While 62.3% of women in the region said they spend at least five hours per week on housework, only 47.5% of the men did so (cf. 79.5% of women and 57.8% of men in Québec).

Care of the elderly

Still in the 25-54 age bracket, about a quarter of the region's women (25.2%) gave unpaid care to elderly persons, compared to 21.1% of men. In contrast to Québec as a whole, higher proportions of both women and men in Nord-du-Québec devote 10 hours or more per week to elder care (5.9% of women and 4.6% of men, vs. 2.9% of women and 1.5% of men in Québec as a whole). This phenomenon is especially apparent on the territories of the Cree Regional Authority and the Kativik Regional Government, while in James Bay CRÉ the proportions are *lower* than the Québec average.

JAMES BAY CRÉ

Child care

On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, 51.4% of women and 39.7% of men aged 25-54 said they devote at least five hours per week to child care (compared to 47.4% and 36.2% in Québec). While a higher proportion of men devoted up to 14 hours per week to child care (25.5% vs. 22.5% of women), a higher proportion of women devoted 30 hours or more to this task (26.4% vs. 13.6% for men). Those saying they devote 15 to 29 hours per week to child care were evenly split (12.4% of women vs. 12.5% men).

Household tasks

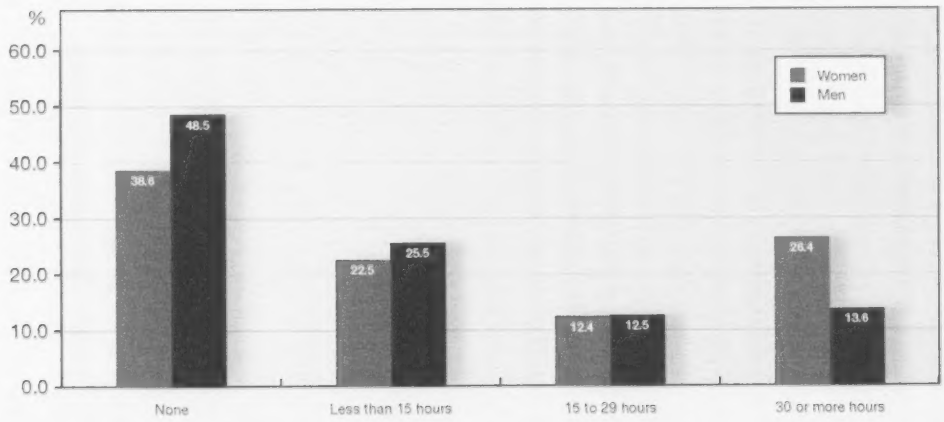
While 51.4% of women said they devote at least five hours per week to unpaid housework, only 39.7% of men did so.

Care of the elderly

Lastly, 20.2% of women gave unpaid care to elderly persons, compared to 14.6% of men. Few however devoted 10 hours or more per week to this task, the proportions for both women and men being 1.6%.

Figure 4.1

Population aged 25 to 54 by number of hours devoted to child care and by gender, James Bay CRÉ, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Child care

On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, 67.5% of women and 47.3% of men aged 25-54 said they devote at least five hours per week to child care (compared to 47.4% and 36.2% in Québec). While more men devoted up to 14 hours per week to child care (24.3% vs. 17.7% of women), more women devoted 30 hours or more to this task (46.6% vs. 25.6% for men).

Household tasks

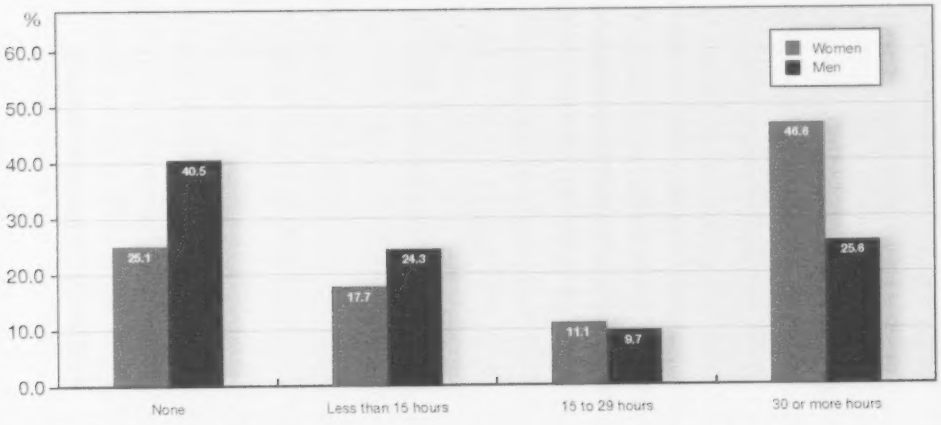
Here too, while 67.5% of women said they devote at least five hours per week to unpaid housework, only 47.3% of men did so.

Care of the elderly

Lastly, 28.6% of women gave unpaid care to elderly persons, compared to 26.4% of men. But only 6.6% of women and 4.7% of men gave 10 hours or more per week to this task.

Figure 4.2

Population aged 25 to 54 by number of hours devoted to child care and by gender, **Kativik Regional Government, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Child care

On the territory of the Cree Regional Authority, 72.5% of women and 58.5% of men aged 25-54 said they devote at least five hours per week to child care. This is substantially higher than the comparable figures in Québec (47.4% of women and 36.2% of men), corresponding to the greater number of children in the Cree community. As in Québec as a whole, more men spent up to 14 hours per week on child care (26.7% vs. 20% of women), while more women spent 30 hours and more (45.8% vs. 29.4% of men). Those saying they devote 15 to 29 hours per week to child care were again evenly split (13.6% of women and 13.7% of men).

Household tasks

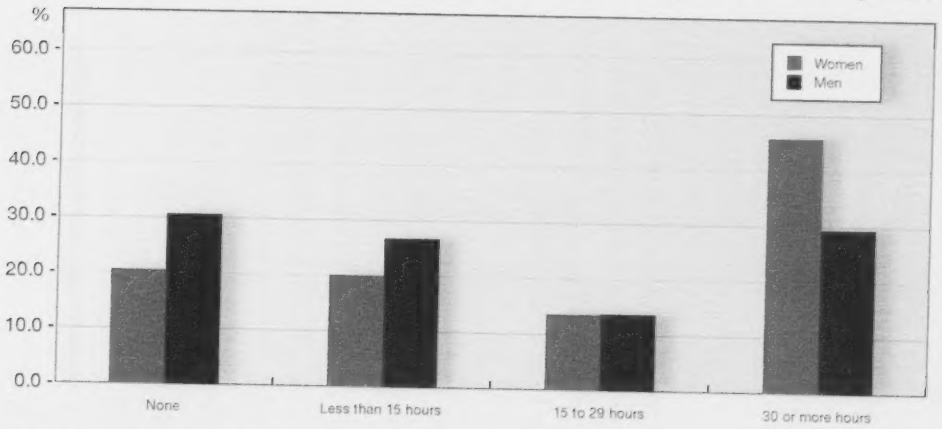
While 72.5% of women said they devote at least five hours per week to unpaid housework, only 58.5% of men did so.

Care of the elderly

Over a quarter of the women (29.1%) gave unpaid care to elderly persons, compared to 26.3% of men. Also, 10.7% of women and 8.5% of men devoted 10 hours or more per week to this task. These figures are the highest in the region, far higher than Québec as a whole.

Figure 4.3

Population aged 25 to 54 by number of hours devoted to child care and by gender, **Cree Regional Authority, 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

CHAPTER 5

INCOME

There is still a disparity between the average employment income of women and men. In 2005, the average employment income of Québec women was just 68.6% that of men ($26 297 vs. $38 359). The gap is partly explained by the fact that women tend more to have part-time jobs, are less unionized and often work in sectors where jobs are short-term and poorly paid, such as retail, food services and accommodation. However, studies on wage inequality show that these reasons cannot account for all of the gap, a fact that demonstrates the necessity of the Pay Equity Act.

The wage disparity in Nord-du-Québec is similar to that in Québec as a whole. While smaller on the two native territories, it is more pronounced on James Bay CRÉ, where the main industry traditionally hires men. Though the gap is smaller among younger people, by age 30 it is significant. The disparity is reflected in all sources of income and affects women throughout their lives.

5.1 AVERAGE INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

5.1.1 Differences in Pay Between Women and Men

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

For the region as a whole, the gap between the average employment income of women and men is similar to the Québec average. In 2005[21] the average employment income of women in the region was 69.1% that of men. That average was $25 018 for women and $36 194 for men. Note that while women in the region earned $1279 less than the Québec average for women, the men did no better, earning $2165 less than the Québec average for men.

Figure 5.1

Average and median employment income of population aged 15 and over by gender, **Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region, territory and regional administrations, 2006**

	WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN/MEN
	Average employment income ($)	Median employment income ($)	Average employment income ($)	Median employment income ($)	Ratio of average employment income (%)
QUÉBEC	**26 297**	**20 925**	**38 359**	**30 197**	**68.6**
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	25 018	—	36 194	—	69.1
JAMES BAY CRÉ	23 673	17 783	43 826	45 967	54.0
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	27 384	18 219	30 383	20 245	90.1
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	24 679	18 456	29 475	21 851	83.7

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

21. Census data on income corresponds to the civil year prior to the year of the census, i.e. 2000 for the 2001 census and 2006 for the 2006 census.

JAMES BAY CRÉ
It is on the territory of James Bay CRÉ, where the economy is based on natural resources, that the disparity between women's and men's employment income is most pronounced. Average female employment income is the lowest in the region, while average male employment income is the highest ($23 673 for women vs. $43 826 for men, a difference of 54%). The gap is less pronounced on the other two territories.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
AND CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY
On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, women average 90.1% of the employment income of men ($27 384 vs. $30 383), while on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority, the women average 83.7% of the employment income of men ($24 679 vs. $29 475).

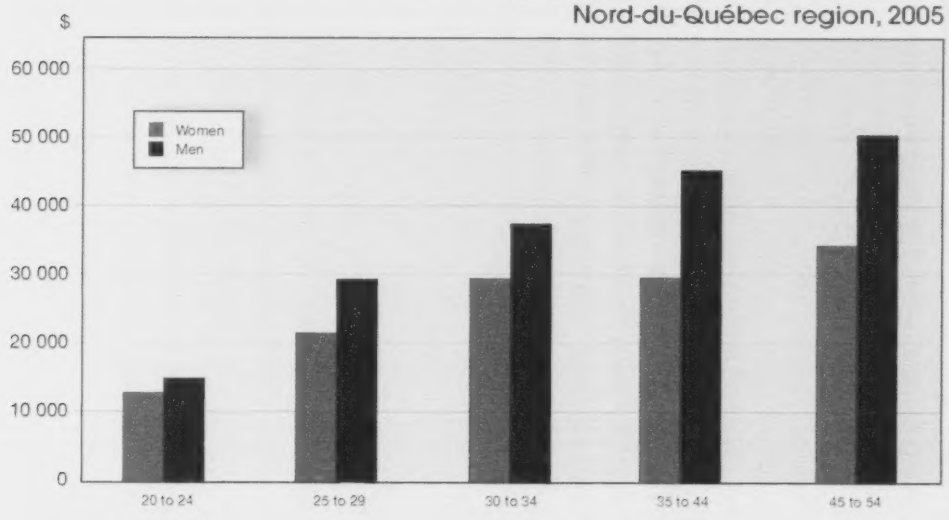
5.1.2 Average Employment Income by Age and Gender

In Québec, women's average employment income is less than men's in all age brackets. Though the disparity is slight in the youngest age groups, it is striking by age 30-34: $27 790 for women compared to $38 803 for men. While average employment incomes increase fairly equally when people are in their early twenties, men's income grows considerably from age 25 to age 44, while women's income changes less. By the time they are 45-54, women average $33 669 while men average $51 661.

In Nord-du-Québec, the situation on the territory of James Bay CRÉ is close to that in Québec as a whole, but rather different in the two native territories.

Figure 5.2

Average employment income of population aged 20 to 54 by age and gender, **Nord-du-Québec region, 2005**

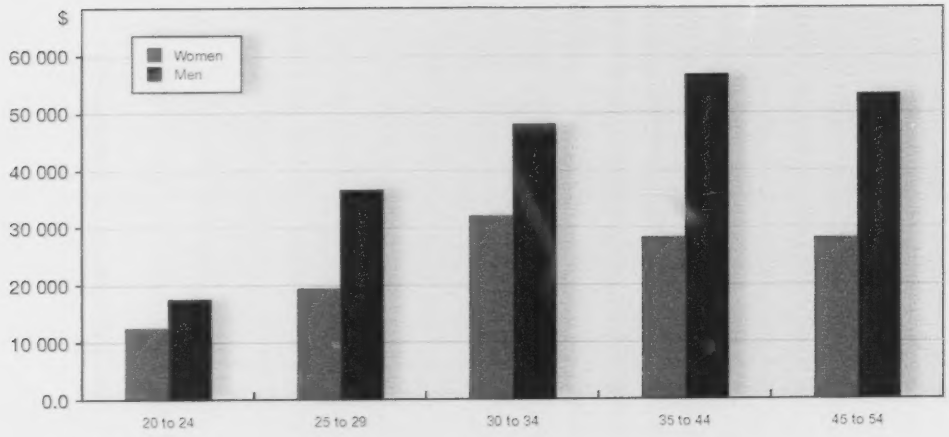


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

JAMES BAY CRÉ
On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, the wage disparity appears as early as ages 25-29. Women's average employment income is $19 433 in this age bracket, compared to $36 587 for men. Women reach their highest average income at age 30-34 ($31 976), while men reach their highest income at age 35-44 ($56 630).

Figure 5.3

Average employment income of population aged 20 to 54 by age and gender, **James Bay CRÉ, 2005**



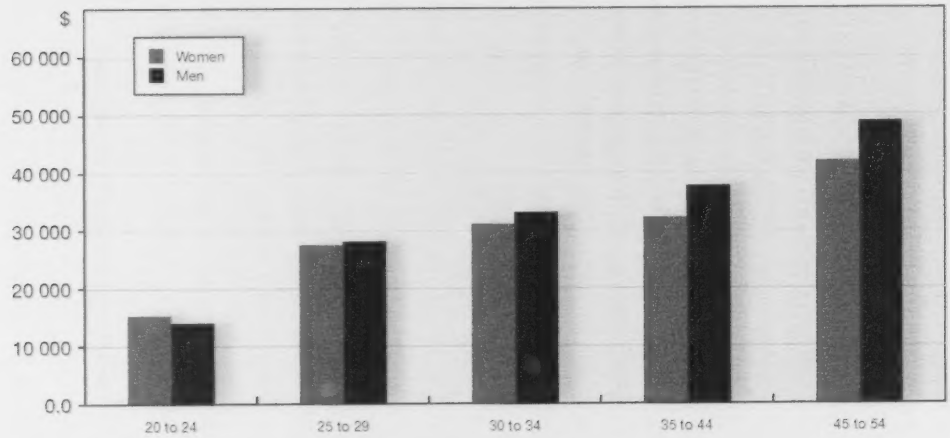
Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government there is only a small gap between women's and men's employment income. Up to age 25, women actually average a higher employment income than men, while in older generations the gap remains under 15%. Thus, between the age brackets of 30-34 and 55-64, women's average employment income grows from $31 007 to $45 639, while that of men grows from $32 969 to $49 216.

Figure 5.4

Average employment income of population aged 20 to 54 by age and gender, **Kativik Regional Government, 2005**

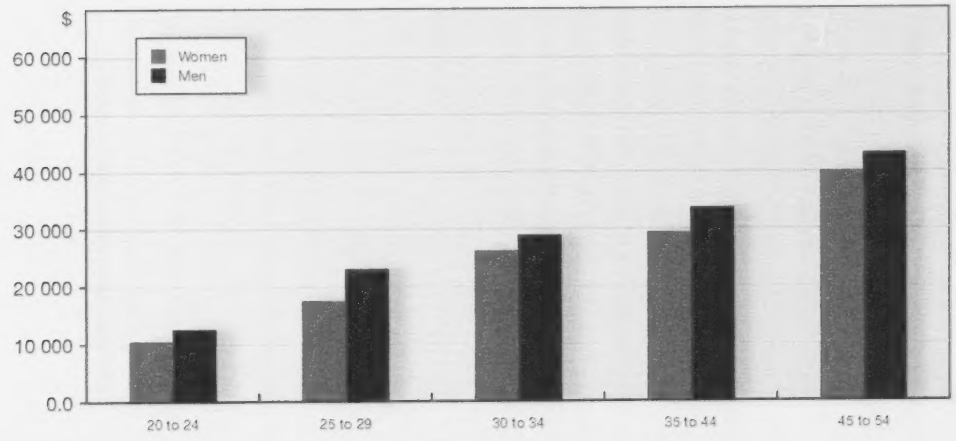


Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY
On the territory of the Cree Regional Authority, the gender disparity at 20-24 and 25-29 is similar to Québec, but unlike elsewhere it is smaller in the older generations. Thus, between the age brackets of 30-34 and 45-54, women's average employment income grows from $26 181 to $39 819, while that of men grows from $28 826 to $43 030.

Figure 5.5

Average employment income of population aged 20 to 54 by age and gender, **Cree Regional Authority, 2005**



Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

5.2 TOTAL INCOME

5.2.1 Income by Source

The population's largest source of income is income from employment, which includes self employment. In Québec, employment income represents 68% of women's total income and 77% of men's. Other sources of income include investments, retirement pensions, annuities and so on, together with government transfers including the Old Age Security Pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada Pension Plan, Québec Pension Plan, employment insurance, child benefits and other income from public sources.

The gender disparity in employment income exerts a drag on most of the other sources of women's income. First, having less employment income reduces one's ability to save and invest. Similarly, since income from pension plans and annuities is based on earnings throughout one's working life, that too is higher for men and lower for women. And since employment insurance benefits are calculated on the basis of salary, women's benefits are again usually lower. Lastly, since women tend more to work part-time, it is harder for them to accumulate the hours required to be eligible for benefits, thus reducing the number of women who receive employment insurance when they need it. In fact, only income from government transfers[22] is higher on average for women than for men.

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC
In Nord-du-Québec, employment income as a proportion of total income is higher than in Québec as a whole (78% for women and 83% for men). Gender differences in both employment income and total income vary depending on the territory.

JAMES BAY CRÉ
On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, the average income of women was less than the Québec average ($23 542 vs. $25 870 in Québec), while that of men was actually higher ($43 585 vs. $38 509 in Québec).

22 Income from government transfers includes the Old Age Security Pension, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan benefits, employment insurance benefits, child benefits, and other income from public sources.

For women, investment income averaged 65.7% that of men ($1597 for women and $2432 for men, compared to $3122 and $5412 in Québec as a whole). Similarly, women's income from retirement pensions and annuities averaged 64.4% that of men ($9643 for women and $14 975 for men, compared to $13 082 and $20 052 in Québec. Women also received less income from employment insurance ($4077 for women vs. $5801 for men). Lastly, government transfers paid to women averaged 79.8% of what men received ($6409 for women and $8030 for men, compared to $6957 and $6441 in Québec).

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, not only was women's average income higher than in Québec as a whole, it was also higher than that of men on the territory ($31 010 for women vs. $29 962 for men).

Women's employment insurance benefits were also higher than in Québec as a whole ($5990 vs. $5144 in Québec) as well as being higher than men's ($5862). Similarly, the amounts women received from government transfers were well above the Québec average ($8400 vs. $6957 in Québec), and far higher than what men received ($5049). However, their income from investments was lower than men's ($1109 for women vs. $1668 for men), the same being true for income from retirement pensions and annuities ($8462 for women and $12 272 for men).

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY
Women on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority averaged a slightly higher income than in Québec as a whole, though it was lower than men's ($26 213 for women vs. $27 750 for men).

Income from investments, retirement pensions and annuities was very slim, for both women and men. Investment income averaged just $537 for women and $678 for men, while retirement income averaged $7624 for women and $7258 for men. Employment insurance benefits paid to women were higher than the Québec average, and higher than the other two territories of Nord-du-Québec, but lower than those paid to men ($6061 for women vs. $7126 for men). Finally, government transfers paid to women were well above those paid to men ($8988 for women and $6583 for men), a difference of $2405.

5.2.2 Distribution of Income

JAMES BAY CRÉ
On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, the proportion of women with average total income under $20 000 was higher than in Québec as a whole (54% vs. 50.1% in Québec), and far higher than it was for men (23.7%). In contrast, the proportion of men with average total income of $70 000 or more was actually higher than in Québec (15.7% vs. 11.1% in Québec).

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
On the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, the situation was reversed: there were more men than women with average total income under $20 000 (43.5% of women vs. 50.3% of men). While the proportion of women with income of $70 000 or more was considerably higher than the Québec average (9.6% vs. 3.6% in Québec), and while the proportion for men was slightly below the Québec average (10.2% vs. 11.1% in Québec), nonetheless there were somewhat more men than women in the highest income bracket.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY
On the territory of the Cree Regional Authority also, more men than women had an average total income under $20 000 (46.3% of women vs. 49.1% of men). A slightly lower proportion of women than in Québec as a whole received $70 000 or more, while men were well below the Québec average in this category. Still, the proportion of men receiving $70 000 or more was higher than the case for women (4.3% of women vs. 5.3% of men).

5.3 POVERTY AMONG WOMEN

5.3.1 Living Under the Low-Income Threshold

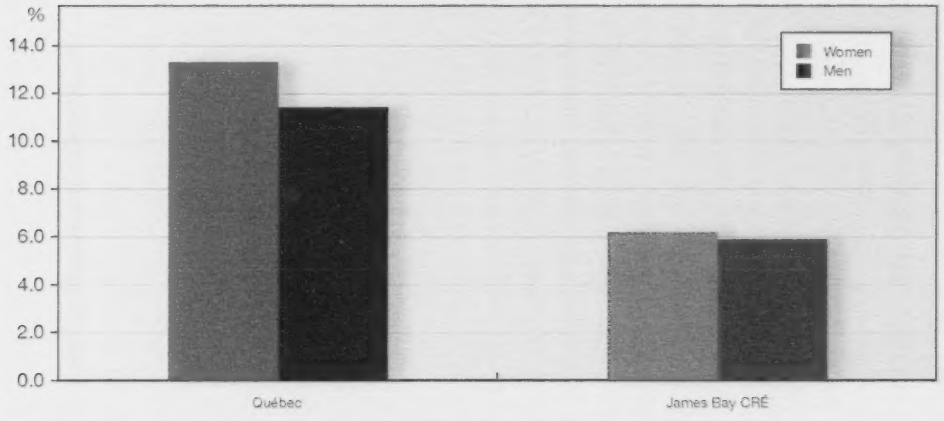
JAMES BAY CRÉ
On the territory of James Bay CRÉ the proportion of women and men living under the low-income threshold (6.2% and 5.9% respectively)[23] is well below the Québec average (13.3% for women, 11.4% for men). The *number* of such women is lower than that of men however (5690 women, 6230 men), contrary to the case in Québec as a whole. Comparable data is not available for the two native territories.

23 Statistics Canada notes that low income thresholds are not poverty thresholds. Instead, they are based on a methodology that identifies people whose income is clearly below average. The low income threshold refers to "an income that places the individual and his or her family in a situation of discomfort or restriction relative to the middle class, without explicit reference to the minimum goods and services required to live adequately". Jean-Michel COUSINEAU, "Comment mesure-t-on la pauvreté au Canada?", *Association des économistes québécois*, [online]. August 19, 2008. 14 pp. [www.asdeq.org] (June 20, 2009).

It is important to note that low-income thresholds are defined not only in terms of family size, but also community size, since a higher income is required to live in a city. For example, in a city of half a million or more inhabitants, a family of four is considered low-income if the total after-tax income of all members of the family is less than $33 946. For the same family in a rural area the threshold is $22 206[24]. This method of calculation does not seem to include the higher cost of living in remote regions like Nord-du-Québec and Côte-Nord, where the proportion of people under the official low-income threshold is very low. Population mobility could also partly explain the lower proportion of people with low incomes, since the desire for a better situation would push many to leave. Economic problems would therefore translate into a declining population rather than an increase of people under the low-income threshold.

Figure 5.6

Low income rate in population aged 15 and over, **Québec as a whole and James Bay CRÉ, 2005**



Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

5.3.2 Household Income Devoted to Housing Costs

JAMES BAY CRÉ

The cost of housing[25] is the single largest expense of low-income households. Moreover, since housing is a non-discretionary expense, when the sum total of electricity, heating and rent or mortgage costs increases faster than income, other essentials like food and clothing become harder and harder to afford. For single persons and single-parent families such a situation is especially troubling, since a major part of their income goes into housing costs. Note that this discussion primarily concerns people on the territory of James Bay CRÉ, since in the Cree and Inuit communities housing costs are assumed collectively.

Limiting the analysis then to James Bay CRÉ, a significant proportion of single women devote more than 25% of their income to housing costs. Nearly half the women who live alone (46.9%) put more than 25% of their income into housing, while 9.7% put more than half their income into housing. Men living alone fare better. Less than a quarter (21.5%) put more than 25% of their income into housing, though slightly more men than women put over half into housing (10.8%). On the other hand, for single-parent families the situation is generally much better than in Québec as a whole: just 12.2% of single mothers and 12.1% of single fathers have to put more than a quarter of their income into housing (compared to 38.9% and 25.4% in Québec).

24. STATISTICS CANADA, 2006 *Census Dictionary*, [online], 2008. [www12.statcan.ca/] (September 8, 2009)

25. Housing costs include rent (for tenants) or mortgage payments (for owners), along with electricity, heating, municipal services, etc. The proportion of a family's average total monthly income devoted to housing related costs is obtained by dividing the sum total of such expenses by the household's total monthly income and multiplying the result by 100. (STATISTICS CANADA, *op. cit.*)

CHAPTER 6

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INTEGRITY

In Nord-du-Québec[26], women have a longer life expectancy than men and are less likely to get cancer. Compared to the provincial average however their life expectancy is shorter than that of other Québec women, and their living habits tend to be less beneficial to their health. More of them are overweight, and they smoke more than the men of the region.

Women in Nord-du-Québec are also victims of conjugal violence much more often than men, indeed more often than women in any other region of Québec. From a very young age, whether in a conjugal context or not, the region's women are subjected to sexual aggression in a higher proportion than the Québec average.

6.1 PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

6.1.1 Living Habits

The adoption of healthy living habits can improve both physical and mental health. Regular physical activity and maintaining a healthy weight reduce the risk of hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular problems, while reducing depression and anxiety. Conversely, smoking acts to lower life expectancy by dramatically increasing diseases of the respiratory tract and certain cancers.

In 2005 in Nord-du-Québec, women and men aged 18 and over were more likely than the Québec average to practise regular physical activity at least three times per week (42.3% of women and 40.5% of men in the region, vs. 36.3% and 39.9% in Québec)[27]. Fewer women were sedentary than men (18.4% of women and 25.2% of men engaged in physical activity less than once per week, vs. 22.5% and 26.0% in Québec). Fewer women than men were overweight (40.0% of women and 61.1% of men in the region, vs. 39.4% and 55.4% in Québec).

On the other hand, Nord-du-Québec has the highest proportion of women smokers in all of Québec. Contrary to the rest of the province, more women smoke than men. In 2005, 34.6% of women and 23.7% of men aged 12 and over were smokers (compared to 23.6% and 25.6% respectively in Québec).

6.1.2 Use of Screening Tests

From the start of their sexual life and regularly thereafter, it is recommended that women take a Pap test. This test serves to detect abnormal and possibly cancerous cells on the cervix. Similarly, systematic screening by mammography facilitates the detection of potentially cancerous masses in the breast. For this reason, the Québec Breast Cancer Screening Program was established to encourage women aged 50-69 to have a mammography exam every two years.

In 2005 in Nord-du-Québec, 71.8% of women aged 18-69 had received a Pap test, somewhat more than in Québec as a whole (70.3%). Similarly, 79.1% of women aged 50 and over had received a mammography exam, higher again than the Québec average (74.3%).

26. The region's small population precludes the collection of detailed statistics by territory and in some cases even for the entire region, particularly when it comes to living habits.

27. Due to the small size of the sample this data should be interpreted with care.

6.1.3 Physical Health

JAMES BAY CRÉ

On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, women and men have a life expectancy of 81.3 and 75.9 years respectively[28]. In comparison, the Québec average is 82.3 years for women and 77.0 years for men.

The adjusted mortality rate for all causes of death on the territory of James Bay CRÉ is lower than in Québec as a whole, both for women (541.9 vs. 594.1 per 100 000) and for men (801.7 vs. 862.8 per 100 000), a statistic that is probably related to the population's mobility. Since 2000, malignant tumours have overtaken diseases of the circulatory system as the primary cause of death in Québec. This is also the case on the territory of James Bay CRÉ, where the principal causes of death are cancer and diseases of the circulatory system. Where the territory is different is the high rate of victims. On average, each year 258.6 per 100 000 women fall victim to cancer, as do 326.8 per 100 000 men. This situation is much more critical than in Québec as a whole, where the comparable figures are 187.3 and 285.0 per 100 000.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Women and men on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government have the lowest life expectancy in all of Québec. Women live an average of 67.3 years, while men live an average of 60.2 years (compared to 82.3 and 77.0 years in Québec). The difference between women and men is 7.1 years (5.3 years in Québec).

Statistically, the adjusted mortality rate for all causes of death is much higher here than in Québec as a whole, at 1842.3 per 100 000 women and 1885.0 per 100 000 men (compared to 594.1 and 862.8 per 100 000 in Québec). Due to the small size of the population however, data on the principal causes of death should be interpreted with care. As in Québec, malignant tumours and diseases of the circulatory system are the principal causes of death. However, the proportion of cancer deaths is statistically much higher among women on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government than in Québec as a whole (478.3 vs. 187.3 per 100 000 in Québec). Men on the territory are also more affected by cancer (378.4 vs. 285.0 per 100 000 in Québec). Circulatory disorders (326.2 and 357.5 per 1000 vs. 167.7 and 247.2 per 1000 in Québec) and diseases of the respiratory tract (317.6 and 308.9 per 1000 vs. 47.4 and 80.1 per 1000 in Québec) also cause many deaths among the territory's women and men.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

On the territory of the Cree Regional Authority, women have a life expectancy of 78.7 years, while for men the figure is 76.0 years (compared to 82.3 and 77.0 years in Québec). For the women, life expectancy is statistically lower than the Québec average. The difference in life expectancy between Cree women and men is 2.7 years.

The mortality rate here is 771.1 per 100 000 women and 948.2 per 100 000 men. Cancer is the principal cause of death among women, but the mortality rate is lower than in Québec as whole (145.9 vs. 187.3 per 100 000 in Québec). For the men, the principal causes of death are diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the respiratory tract and malignant tumours.

6.1.4 Psychological Health

The high suicide rates throughout Nord-du-Québec raise concerns about the population's psychological health. The situation is particularly disturbing on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government, which has by far the highest suicide rates in Québec, both for women (62.1 vs. 7.5 per 100 000 in Québec) and men (165.2 vs. 26.7 per 100 000 in Québec)[29]. On the territory of the Cree Regional Authority the mortality rate from suicide is also much higher for women than in Québec as a whole (22.2 vs. 7.5 per 100 000)[30]. On the territory of James Bay CRÉ, data is not available for women, but the male suicide rate is higher than in Québec as a whole (28.6 vs. 26.7 per 100 000)[31].

28. From averages obtained over five years, from 2001 to 2005. ÉCO-SANTÉ QUÉBEC, *Éco-Santé Québec 2008*, [online], 2008, [www.ecosante.tr/] (September 8, 2009).

29. This data has a high coefficient of variation and should be interpreted with caution.

30. To be interpreted with caution. Data not available for men.

31. This rate has a high coefficient of variation. To be interpreted with caution.

6.1.5 Reproductive Health

NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

The two native territories of Nord-du-Québec, the Kativik Regional Government and the Cree Regional Authority, have the highest and second-highest total pregnancy rates of all regions of Québec. In 2002-2005 there were far more pregnancies producing live births. Pregnancies among teenage girls were also much more frequent in the region, particularly for ages 18-19. At the same time, the proportion of abortions to live births was much lower that in Québec as a whole, for women in the region have much less tendency to choose abortion. That said, it must be remembered that second-trimester abortion services are only available in large centres like Montréal and Québec, and in 2006 the Montréal area accounted for nearly 40% of all interrupted pregnancies in Québec. This factor overplays the rate in some regions while underplaying it in others[32].

The women of Nord-du-Québec tend to give birth outside the region[33] because birthing services are not offered by local hospital services. In 2001-2005 the Cree Regional Authority averaged two local births per year, even though there was an average population of 290 children under one year old. In contrast, thanks to the availability of midwife services on the territory of Kativik, local births there averaged 150 per year, while the average population of children under one was 250. Births with complications necessitate travel to larger centres, and medical procedures like caesareans[34] and episiotomy are only rarely performed in the region.

JAMES BAY CRÉ

The total pregnancy rate[35] on the territory of James Bay CRÉ is slightly lower than that of Québec as a whole. It was 2.19 pregnancies per woman in 2005 (annual average over 5 years) compared to 2.21 in Québec. Among women aged 20-24 and 25-29 however, the pregnancy rate[36] is significantly higher than Québec, while in contrast it is much lower among women aged 30 and over. Women in the region thus have their children at a younger age than the Québec average. At ages 14-19 the pregnancy rate is closer to the Québec average (32.1 vs. 30.4 per 1000 in Québec), while at ages 18-19 it is quite a bit higher (69.6 vs. 59.9 per 1000 in Québec).

During 2002-2005 the annual average was 16.4 abortions per 100 pregnancies on the territory. Among girls aged 14-17 there were 68.2 abortions per 100 pregnancies, while those aged 18-19 had 39.1 abortions per 100 pregnancies, less than the Québec averages of 75.1 per 100 and 61.6 per 100.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

On territory of the Kativik Regional Government the total pregnancy rate is 4.13 pregnancies per woman, the highest in Québec. In all age groups, but particularly among women aged 20-34, pregnancies are much more common than in Québec as a whole. This is also the region with the highest pregnancy rate among teenagers aged 14-19 (121.3 vs. 30.4 per 1000 in Québec). Pregnancies are especially frequent at ages 18-19 (200.3 vs. 59.9 per 1000 in Québec).

During 2002-2005 the annual average was 19.6 abortions per 100 pregnancies on the territory. Among girls aged 14-17 there were 18.4 abortions per 100 pregnancies, while those aged 18-19 had 16.0 abortions per 100 pregnancies, well below the Québec averages of 75.1 per 100 and 61.6 per 100.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY

On the territory of the Cree Regional Authority the total pregnancy rate is 3.61 pregnancies per woman. In all age groups, but particularly among women aged 20-34, pregnancies are much more common than in Québec as a whole. The pregnancy rate is much higher among teenagers aged 14-19 (110.5 vs. 30.4 per 1000 in Québec), all the more so among girls aged 18-19 (199.2 vs. 59.9 per 1000 in Québec). During 2002-2005 the annual average was 11.4 abortions per 100 pregnancies on the territory, even lower than the KRG. Among girls aged 14-17 there were 11.4 abortions per 100 pregnancies, while those aged 18-19 had 10.1 abortions per 100 pregnancies, far below the Québec averages of 75.1 per 100 and 61.6 per 100.

32. Mariangela DI DOMENICO, *L'avortement au Québec: état des lieux au printemps 2008*, Québec, Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008, 53 pp.

33. Births in the home, in birthing homes and in hospitals outside Québec are not included in the data.

34. Geographical variations in the rate of caesareans have more to do with medical practices and the availability of anaesthetists than the health of women. Caesarean rates are given for the region in which caesareans are *performed* as opposed to where patients live.

35. Total pregnancy rate: the average number of pregnancies in a cohort of women over a given period. Pregnancies counted include live births, stillbirths after at least 20 weeks of gestation, elective abortions performed in a clinic or hospital and spontaneous abortions.

36. Pregnancy rate: the ratio between the average annual number of pregnancies among women in a specific age group and the total female population of that age group, for a given period.

6.2 VIOLENCE

6.2.1 Victims of Conjugal Violence

In 2006, according to data from the Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec, 153 women and 14 men in Nord-du-Québec reported being victims of conjugal violence. This corresponds to a rate of 1002.8 per 100 000 women and 85.8 per 100 000 men, the rate for women being far higher than in Québec as a whole (437.7 per 100 000 women, compared to 88.8 per 100 000 men). Sadly, Nord-du-Québec has the highest proportion of women victims of conjugal violence in Québec, even worse than Côte-Nord (713.8 per 100 000 women).

As throughout Québec, the main offences are assaults and threats. Victims of assault in the region included 819.3 per 100 000 women and 67.4 per 100 000 men (compared to 284.8 and 62.9 per 100 000 in Québec), while victims of threats included 65.5 per 100 000 women and 12.3 per 100 000 men (compared to 70.8 and 16 per 100 000 in Québec). Again in a conjugal context, there are also many victims of sexual aggression, with 26.2 cases reported per 100 000 women, more than double the Québec average of 11.5 per 100 000 women. (In 2006 the only reported victims of conjugal sexual aggression in the region were women.)

6.2.2 Victims of Offences Against the Person

In 2006 in Nord-du-Québec, again according to data from the Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec, 258 women and 134 men aged 18 and over were victims of crimes against the person. This corresponds to a rate of 2000 per 100 000 women and 973.4 per 100 000 men (compared to 884.9 and 848.5 per 100 000 in Québec). For both women and men the main offences reported are assaults and threats. Victims of assault included 1356.6 per 100 000 women and 624.7 per 100 000 men (compared to 499.9 and 536.7 per 100 000 in Québec), while victims of threats included 263.6 per 100 000 women and 247 per 100 000 men (compared to 203.5 and 249.2 per 100 000 in Québec). The number of female victims of sexual aggression was also very high, at 217.1 per 100 000 women, more than four times the Québec rate of 51.7 per 100 000 women.

As for the region's young people, in 2006 there were 73 girls and 44 boys under 18 who were victims of offenses against the person. This corresponds to rates of 1087.1 per 100 000 girls and 616 per 100 000 boys (compared to 1004.3 and 888.6 per 100 000 in Québec). As with adults, assault was the most common offense. Victims of assault included 461.7 per 100 000 girls and 378 per 100 000 boys (compared to 404.2 and 608.5 per 100 000 in Québec). Sexual aggression was the second most frequent offense against young girls, both in the region and in Québec as a whole. There were 387.2 cases reported per 100 000 girls (vs. 336.4 per 100 000 girls in Québec), with no cases of sexual aggression against boys being reported in 2006.

CHAPTER 7

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN POWER

The coexistence of three peoples is reflected in the region's political structure. Elsewhere in Québec the territory of a CRÉ corresponds to the boundaries of an administrative region, but in Nord-du-Québec one CRÉ covers the municipality of Baie-James plus four other municipalities, while the Kativik Regional Government and the Cree Regional Authority serve as CRÉs for their respective communities.

The presence of women in these bodies varies depending on the territory and type of responsibility. However, women are generally just a tiny minority in the various levels of government, and as yet have no presence at all at the provincial and federal levels.

7.1 PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The provincial riding of Ungava was created in 1980 following a redistribution of the ridings of Abitibi-Est, Abitibi-Ouest, Duplessis and Roberval. Since then there have been eight general elections, in which only four women have been candidates. The first, Marlène Charland, ran in 1994 for the Parti de la loi naturelle du Québec. In each of the last three elections (2004, 2007, 2008) there was a single female candidate, running in turn for Action Démocratique, the Québec Liberal Party and Québec Solidaire. No woman has yet been elected in Ungava.

7.2 PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Two federal electoral ridings cover the region of Nord-du-Québec: Abitibi-Baie-James-Nunavik-Eeyou and Abitibi-Témiscamingue. The riding of Abitibi-Témiscamingue includes the localities of Beaucanton, Val-Paradis and Villebois in the territory of James Bay CRÉ, along with the MRCs and territories of the region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue. The rest of Nord-du-Québec lies in the riding of Abitibi-Baie-James-Nunavik-Eeyou.

No woman has yet been elected in either of the two federal ridings. Since the creation of the administrative region of Nord-du-Québec in 1987, four women have stood for federal election in Abitibi-Baie-James-Nunavik-Eeyou The first two ran in October 1993, the third in January 2006 and the last in October 2008.

7.3 PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN THE MUNICIPAL SPHERE

7.3.1 Presence of Women as Mayors and Council Members

JAMES BAY CRÉ

The territory of James Bay CRÉ includes five municipalities, along with three localities in the municipality of Baie-James (Villebois, Valcanton and Radisson). In 2009 there was a single woman mayor on the territory, while two localities had women presidents. Similarly, women had a stronger presence on locality councils than on municipal councils. Indeed, 4 of the 8 members of locality councils were women, while on municipal councils only 9 of the 29 members were women. In Québec as a whole, women held just 28.9 % of the seats in municipal councils.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

There are 14 villages on the territory of the Kativik Regional Government. As elsewhere in Québec, the municipal council of a northern village is composed of a mayor and generally six councillors. The council has a mandate of two years, and elections are held on the first Wednesday of November in odd-numbered years. Though only one of the villages is headed by a woman, the number of women on the councils is higher than the Québec average. Women hold 35 of the 84 seats (41.7%) in the municipal councils of the territory.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY
There are nine Cree communities on the territory of the Cree Regional Authority. They are not municipalities but rather territories administered by a band council composed of the chief and councillors. While just one community has a female chief, four have female vice chiefs. The proportion of female councillors on CRA band councils is similar to that for municipal councils in Québec as a whole (30.6% vs. 28.9%).

7.3.2 Presence of Women in Regional Conferences of Elected Officers

In adopting the *Act respecting the Ministère du Développement économique et régional et de la Recherche* in December 2003, the Government of Québec gave a partnering role in matters of regional development to the regional conference of elected officers (CRÉ) of each region. The CRÉs have a mandate to identify and prioritize the needs of their communities. They have the power to conclude special agreements with government departments and agencies based on the needs of the region. It is important that women be present on CRÉ boards of directors to ensure that regional planning reflects women's needs and expectations.

JAMES BAY CRÉ
The board of directors of James Bay CRÉ has eleven members, of whom three are women. In Québec as a whole, 29.1% of the members of CRÉ boards of directors are women.

KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
Kativik Regional Government is a public, non-ethnic body[37] created in 1978 with the passage of the *Act respecting Northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government* (Kativik Act) and the signing of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. The Kativik Regional Government is directed by a 15-member council that is elected for a mandate of two years: a regional councillor for each of the 14 northern villages, the chief of the Naskapi village of Kawawachikamach, and the president. There are currently three women on the council.

CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY
Since the signing of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement in 1975, the Grand Council of the Crees and the Cree Regional Authority are under the same leadership. The Grand Council is the political voice representing the Crees or "Eeyouch" ("Eenouch" in the Mistissini dialect). The Grand Council has twenty-two members: ten elected chiefs for each of the ten Cree communities, ten other persons delegated by each community, plus the Grand Chief and Deputy Grand Chief, who are elected by the people of all ten communities. The Cree Regional Authority is the administrative arm of the Cree government. Its responsibilities include "environmental protection, the hunting, fishing and trapping regime (section 22), economic and community development, the Board of Compensation, and other matters as decided by the board of directors"[38]. The board of directors of the Cree Regional Authority has 15 members, only two of whom is a woman. This the only CRÉ in Québec that is completely native.

7.4 PRESENCE OF WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS

There are four school boards in the region of Nord-du-Québec, one for each CRÉ and one Anglophone school board. They are: the James Bay School Board, the Kativik School Board, the Cree School Board and the Central Québec School Board (Anglophone). The Kativik and Cree School Boards have special status, the language of teaching being neither English nor French. As for the Central Québec School Board, it covers a vast territory including the regions of Capitale-Nationale, Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean, Mauricie and Chaudière-Appalaches. In 2007, three of the four school boards (James Bay, Kativik and Central Québec) were chaired by a woman. Of the 56 commissioners on the school boards of Nord-du-Québec, 26 were women (46.4%).

37. Website of the Kativik Regional Government (www.krg.ca).

38. Website of the Grand Council of the Crees (www.gcc.ca).

CONCLUSION

As with every region in Québec, this examination of the lives of women and men in Nord-du-Québec reveals a steady improvement in the situation of women since the first regional portraits were published. Nonetheless, both the national portrait and the 19 regional portraits[39] highlight the persistence of significant gaps between women and men.

Despite the implementation of many of the recommendations presented by the Conseil du statut de la femme in its regional notices from 1999 to 2004, it can only be said that equality between women and men has yet to be achieved in the various regions of Québec. The disparities are only slowly being corrected, and efforts toward this end must clearly continue. Regional authorities, at the very heart of development, must take into account the realities of women and men. Gender-based analysis encourages the adoption of measures tailored to the different needs of women and men, and is therefore essential to understanding inequality and putting in place appropriate solutions.

39. A portrait has been established for each of the 17 administrative regions of Québec. Three portraits were prepared for the region of Montérégie, one for each of its three CRÉs. A national portrait summarizing the data has also been produced. These documents are available on the website of the Conseil du statut de la femme (www.csf.gouv.qc.ca).

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Glossary

Labour force

Persons who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week. (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

Experienced labour force

Persons who were employed in the week prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), and unemployed persons who had worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2005 or 2006. (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

Employment

In terms of the job market, the employed population is composed of people who are working for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice; or who have such a job but were absent from it at the time of the census. (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

The employment rate is calculated as the proportion of the total population aged 15 and over that is employed, not counting institutional residents.

Unemployed

Persons were considered unemployed if they were without paid work or self-employment work during the reference week, but had actively looked for paid work in the previous four weeks (including the reference week), were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less. (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

The rate of unemployment is the proportion of the total labour force aged 15 and over that is unemployed, not counting institutional residents.

Education

In defining the highest certificate, diploma or degree, Statistics Canada explains: "This is a derived variable obtained from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported. There is an implied hierarchy in this variable (secondary school graduation, registered apprenticeship and trades, college, university) which is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education." (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

In the regional portraits, the following categories were used:

Secondary school graduation certificate (DES)

This category is used for graduates of secondary schools or equivalent. It does not include persons with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, or with a college, CEGEP or other post-secondary certificate or diploma.

Diploma of professional studies (DEP)

This category includes all programs of professional studies leading to an attestation of vocational education (AFP) a diploma of vocational studies (DEP) or an attestation of vocational specialization (ASP), which are governed by the Education Act, the Basic Vocational Training Regulation and the Directive Respecting Vocational Education. The trades and professions associated with these programs are of a lesser degree of complexity than those associated with technical programs. Vocational programs are administered by secondary teaching establishments (training centres administered by school boards) and private establishments. Vocational training leads to the exercise of a specialized or semi-specialized trade. MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION, DU LOISIR ET DU SPORT, *La formation professionnelle et technique*, [online], 2008. [www3.mels.gouv.qc.ca/FPT/index.htm] (December 8, 2008)

Statistics Canada uses the category "other apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma" to designate credentials such as training certificates or diplomas required for employment, which are awarded by community colleges, technical institutes and similar establishments after a short program of studies. (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

Diploma of collegial studies (DEC)

This category includes programs of pre-university studies, whose principal purpose is to prepare for university, and technical training programs, whose principal purpose is to prepare for the job market. These two types of programs are offered by cégeps and private collegial teaching establishments. The professions associated with technical training programs are of a greater degree of complexity than those associated with vocational programs. (QUÉBEC, *College Education Regulation*: R.Q., c. C-29, r.4, current on September 1, 2009, [Québec], Éditeur officiel du Québec, c. 2009)

Statistics Canada uses the category "certificates or diplomas of a college, cégep or other non-university establishment" to designate post-secondary programs of two to three years leading to a non-university certificate or diploma awarded by a community college, cégep (general or professional training), technical institute, school of nursing, private commercial school, public or private trade school or professional training school. (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

University certificate

This category includes all university programs of one to two years leading to a diploma below B.A. level. If a B.A. is a condition for admission to a course leading to a university certificate or diploma, the latter is categorized as a university certificate at or above B.A. level. (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

University degree

This category designates the holders of a B.A., a university certificate or diploma at or above the B.A. level, an M.A. or a Ph.D. It includes persons with degrees in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and optometry. (STATISTICS CANADA, *2006 Census Dictionary*)

Life expectancy at birth (2001-2005)

Life expectancy at birth refers to the average duration of life (average age at death) of a hypothetical generation with the mortality rates observed during the reference period. (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Adjusted mortality rate (5 years) / 100 000 persons 2001-2005

Ration between the average annual number of deaths due to a given cause in a given period and the total population. This ratio was adjusted to the age structure in 2001 of the corrected population of Québec as a whole for the same period. (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Perception of poor mental health

Proportion of the population aged 12 and over, in private households, that perceives its mental health as being fair or poor. Persons considered as not perceiving themselves to be in good mental health are those who answered "Fair" or "Poor" out of five possible answers to the following question: "In general, would you say that your mental health is..." (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Perception of daily stress

Proportion of the population aged 15 and over, in private households, that experiences intense or elevated daily stress. Persons considered as experiencing intense daily stress are those who answered "Fairly stressful" or "Extremely stressful" out of five possible answers to the following question: "If you think about how much stress there is in your life, would you say that most of your days are..." (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Pregnancy rate by age

This is "the ratio, for a given period, between the average annual number of pregnancies among women in a specific age group and the total female population of that age group in the same period." (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Pregnancy rate at adolescence

This is "the ratio, for a given period, between the average annual number of pregnancies among teenage girls under 18, or aged 18-19, and the total population of teenage girls aged 14-17 or 18-19 in the same period." (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Total pregnancy rate

The total pregnancy rate refers to the "average number of pregnancies that would have occurred in a cohort of women if throughout their reproductive period they had experienced the pregnancy rates observed during a given period. The number of pregnancies includes all of the following reported events: live births, stillbirths occurring after at least 20 weeks of gestation, voluntary interruptions of pregnancy performed in a clinic or hospital, and spontaneous abortions." (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Abortion or voluntary interruption of pregnancy

Voluntary interruptions of pregnancy (VIP) include non-spontaneous abortions performed in a clinic or hospital. The age is established at the time of the VIP, not at time of conception. (Madeleine ROCHON, 2005)

The main source of data on VIPs is the RAMQ's record of fee-based services. VIPs performed in places where physicians are not remunerated on a fee-for-service basis (certain CLSCs and hospitals) are not included in RAMQ data, but have been recorded annually by the MSSS since 1992. Using only RAMQ data would result in underestimating the number of VIPs. (Madeleine ROCHON, 2005)

Rate of voluntary interruption of pregnancy by age

For a given period, the ratio between the average annual number of VIPs among women in a specific age group and the female population of the same age group. (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 100 live births

For a given period, the ratio between the average annual number of VIPs and the average annual number of live births. (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Number of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy per 100 pregnancies

For a given period, the ratio between the average annual number of VIPs and the average annual number of pregnancies. (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Mortality rate by suicide

For a given period, the ratio between the average annual number of deaths by suicide and the total population. (Éco-Santé Québec, 2008)

Victim of violence

Data on victims of violence are collected by police forces and stored in a data bank called the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2 Incident-Based Survey), managed by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, an agency of Statistics Canada. Statistics for Québec are produced by the Ministère de la Sécurité publique. An incident is registered for each victim of a criminal offence. If a person is a victim of two different events in the same civil year, two incidents are registered. Also, incidents are registered for the year in which they were reported, regardless of whether they were committed that year. The victim's age in the statistics is when the incident occurred, not when it was reported. The offender is categorized from the victim's point of view, as one of the following: family, acquaintance, stranger and unknown. (MINISTÈRE DE LA SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE, *Statistiques 2006 sur la criminalité commise dans un contexte conjugal au Québec*, Québec, Direction de la prévention et de la lutte contre la criminalité, the Ministère, 2007, pp.11-14)

Victimization rate

Rate of the number of victims in a population. It is calculated as the ratio between the number of victims in a given group (defined by sex, age, territory etc.) and the size of that group, per 100 000. (Ministère de la Sécurité publique)

Conjugal violence

Data on conjugal violence include infractions committed by a spouse, a former spouse, a friend or a former friend. Crimes against the person include homicides, murder attempts, sexual aggression, assaults, kidnapping and sequestration, criminal harassment and threats. The statistics are based on reports of criminal incidents deemed to be substantiated on the basis of police inquiries. (Ministère de la Sécurité publique)

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1

Total population by gender,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2006

	WOMEN		MEN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
QUÉBEC	**3 858 435**	**51.1**	**3 687 695**	**48.9**	**7 546 135**	**100.0**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	102 135	50.9	98 520	49.1	200 655	2.7
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	137 805	50.6	134 810	49.5	272 610	3.6
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	341 740	51.7	319 315	48.3	661 060	8.8
MAURICIE	133 350	51.5	125 575	48.5	258 925	3.4
ESTRIE	152 355	51.0	146 425	49.0	298 775	4.0
MONTRÉAL	961 955	51.9	892 485	48.1	1 854 440	24.6
OUTAOUAIS	173 800	51.0	167 295	49.0	341 095	4.5
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	71 940	50.0	71 935	50.0	143 870	1.9
CÔTE-NORD	47 395	49.4	48 520	50.6	95 910	1.3
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**19 425**	**48.8**	**20 390**	**51.2**	**39 815**	**0.5**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	7 150	48.1	7 720	51.9	14 870	0.2
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	5 315	49.1	5 500	50.9	10 815	0.1
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	6 960	49.3	7 170	50.7	14 130	0.2
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	48 185	51.1	46 160	48.9	94 345	1.3
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	198 055	50.3	195 615	49.7	393 670	5.2
LAVAL	189 495	51.4	179 215	48.6	368 710	4.9
LANAUDIÈRE	216 365	50.4	212 690	49.6	429 055	5.7
LAURENTIDES	258 810	50.6	252 465	49.4	511 275	6.8
MONTÉRÉGIE	692 330	51.0	665 385	49.0	1 357 720	18.0
CRÉ DE LONGUEUIL	200 035	51.9	185 500	48.1	385 535	5.1
CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	191 010	50.6	186 235	49.4	377 245	5.0
CRÉ MONTÉRÉGIE EST	301 285	50.6	293 650	49.4	594 940	7.9
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	113 305	50.5	110 895	49.5	224 200	3.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 2

Rate of population growth,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 1991-2006

	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006	1996-2006	1991-2006
			%		
QUÉBEC	**3.5**	**1.4**	**4.3**	**5.7**	**9.4**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	0.5	-2.6	0.0	-2.6	-2.2
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	0.2	-2.9	-2.0	-4.9	-4.7
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	2.9	0.9	3.5	4.3	7.3
MAURICIE	1.0	-2.3	1.4	-0.9	0.1
ESTRIE	3.7	2.5	4.6	7.2	11.2
MONTRÉAL	0.0	2.1	2.3	4.4	4.4
OUTAOUAIS	8.4	2.6	8.1	10.9	20.2
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	1.3	-5.1	-1.5	-6.5	-5.3
CÔTE-NORD	0.1	-5.4	-1.9	-7.2	-7.1
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**5.7**	**0.5**	**3.2**	**3.7**	**9.7**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	-9.6	-11.0	-8.9	-18.9	-26.7
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	13.3	10.5	12.3	24.1	40.6
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	36.2	11.3	11.9	24.5	69.5
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	-0.8	-7.8	-2.7	-10.3	-11.0
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	3.4	0.8	2.7	3.5	7.0
LAVAL	5.1	3.8	7.5	11.6	17.3
LANAUDIÈRE	11.8	3.6	10.4	14.4	27.9
LAURENTIDES	13.3	6.9	10.8	18.4	34.2
MONTÉRÉGIE	4.8	1.6	6.4	8.1	13.3
CRÉ DE LONGUEUIL	0.7	-0.3	3.7	3.4	4.1
CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	8.4	3.6	9.6	13.6	23.1
CRÉ MONTÉRÉGIE EST	5.6	1.8	6.2	8.0	14.1
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	3.6	1.7	2.6	4.3	8.1

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 3

Population by gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region, territory and regional administrations, 1996-2006

	WOMEN		MEN		TOTAL			
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996		2006	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	%
QUÉBEC	**3 645 425**	**3 858 435**	**3 493 370**	**3 687 695**	**7 138 795**	**100.0**	**7 546 135**	**100.0**
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**18 510**	**19 425**	**19 890**	**20 390**	**38 395**	**0.5**	**39 815**	**0.5**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	8 705	7 150	9 630	7 720	18 330	47.7	14 870	37.3
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	4 235	5 315	4 485	5 500	8 715	22.7	10 815	27.2
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	5 570	6 960	5 775	7 170	11 350	29.6	14 130	35.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 4

Population by age and gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region, territory and regional administrations, 2006

	WOMEN		MEN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
QUÉBEC	**3 858 435**	**51.1**	**3 687 695**	**48.9**	**7 546 135**	**100.0**
0 TO 14	613 370	49.0	639 150	51.0	1 252 520	16.6
15 TO 19	232 820	49.0	242 185	51.0	475 005	6.3
20 TO 24	233 730	49.5	238 445	50.5	472 175	6.3
25 TO 29	247 540	50.2	245 330	49.8	492 880	6.5
30 TO 34	234 525	50.2	232 805	49.8	467 325	6.2
35 TO 44	562 505	50.2	558 910	49.8	1 121 435	14.9
45 TO 54	624 205	50.7	607 930	49.3	1 232 120	16.3
55 TO 64	485 835	51.0	466 600	49.0	952 425	12.6
65 TO 69	165 395	52.4	150 165	47.6	315 555	4.2
70 TO 74	146 205	54.5	121 940	45.5	268 150	3.6
75 TO 84	226 740	60.1	150 550	39.9	377 315	5.0
85 AND OVER	85 595	71.8	33 695	28.2	119 285	1.6
JAMES BAY CRÉ	**7 150**	**48.1**	**7 720**	**51.9**	**14 870**	**100.0**
0 TO 14	1 430	49.4	1 450	50.1	2 895	19.5
15 TO 19	490	45.8	570	53.3	1 070	7.2
20 TO 24	440	48.9	455	50.6	900	6.1
25 TO 29	450	49.7	465	51.4	905	6.1
30 TO 34	480	52.2	455	49.5	920	6.2
35 TO 44	1 175	48.0	1 275	52.0	2 450	16.5
45 TO 54	1 300	45.4	1 565	54.6	2 865	19.3
55 TO 64	795	46.5	910	53.2	1 710	11.5
65 TO 69	230	46.5	250	50.5	495	3.3
70 TO 74	180	50.7	175	49.3	355	2.4
75 TO 84	150	50.8	150	50.8	295	2.0
85 AND OVER	30	85.7	10	28.6	35	0.2
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	**5315**	**49.1**	**5500**	**50.9**	**10815**	**100.0**
0 TO 14	1950	49.5	2010	51.0	3940	36.4
15 TO 19	535	46.7	605	52.8	1145	10.6
20 TO 24	465	50.3	460	49.7	925	8.6
25 TO 29	425	51.5	405	49.1	825	7.7
30 TO 34	405	50.3	400	49.7	805	7.4
35 TO 44	670	48.6	705	51.1	1380	12.6
45 TO 54	445	48.9	445	48.9	910	8.3
55 TO 64	270	47.8	305	52.6	580	5.2
65 TO 69	70	48.3	80	55.2	145	1.4
70 TO 74	45	52.9	50	58.8	85	0.8
75 TO 84	50	58.8	45	52.9	85	0.8
85 AND OVER	15	75.0	10	50.0	20	0.1

Table 4 (CONTINUED)

	WOMEN		MEN		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	**6 960**	**49.3**	**7 170**	**50.7**	**14 130**	**100.0**
0 TO 14	2 290	47.6	2 525	52.4	4 815	34.1
15 TO 19	610	47.5	660	51.4	1 285	9.1
20 TO 24	595	51.5	570	49.4	1 155	8.2
25 TO 29	575	50.2	570	49.8	1 145	8.1
30 TO 34	615	51.0	570	47.3	1 205	8.5
35 TO 44	940	49.3	975	51.2	1 905	13.5
45 TO 54	625	51.9	595	49.4	1 205	8.5
55 TO 64	395	51.0	380	49.0	775	5.5
65 TO 69	130	53.1	105	42.9	245	1.8
70 TO 74	80	50.0	90	56.3	160	1.1
75 TO 84	95	54.3	85	48.6	175	1.2
85 AND OVER	25	45.5	35	63.6	55	0.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 5

Aboriginal population by gender, Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2006

	ABORIGINAL POPULATION				TOTAL POPULATION	
	WOMEN	MEN	Total			
	Number		Number	%	Number	%
REGION						
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	**3 158**	**3 011**	**6 169**	**100.0**	**143 870**	**4.3**
ABITIBI	429	414	843	13.7	16 985	5.0
LA VALLÉE-DE-L'OR	991	1 007	1 998	32.4	41 895	4.8
TÉMISCAMINGUE	1 738	1 590	3 328	53.9	16 985	19.6
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	**398**	**377**	**775**	**100.0**	**200 655**	**0.4**
RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP	398	377	775	100.0	33 305	2.3
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	**1 627**	**1 372**	**2 999**	**100.0**	**661 060**	**0.5**
QUÉBEC (AGGL.)	1 627	1 372	2 999	100.0	525 375	0.6
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	**1 155**	**919**	**2 074**	**100.0**	**224 200**	**0.9**
BÉCANCOUR	130	92	222	10.7	18 810	1.2
NICOLET-YAMASKA	1 025	827	1 852	89.3	23 010	8.0
CÔTE-NORD	**5 980**	**5 736**	**11 716**	**100.0**	**95 910**	**12.2**
BASSE-CÔTE-NORD	664	672	1 336	11.4	5 505	24.3
CANIAPISCAU	729	749	1 478	12.6	3 950	37.4
LA HAUTE-CÔTE-NORD	225	191	416	3.6	12 305	3.4
MANICOUAGAN	1 830	1 673	3 503	29.9	33 050	10.6
MINGANIE	740	699	1 439	12.3	6 390	22.5
SEPT-RIVIÈRES	1 792	1 752	3 544	30.2	34 715	10.2
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	**2 614**	**2 412**	**5 026**	**100.0**	**94 340**	**5.3**
AVIGNON	2 342	2 181	4 523	90.0	14 640	30.9
LA CÔTE-DE-GASPÉ	272	231	503	10.0	17 885	2.8
LANAUDIÈRE	**1 140**	**1 131**	**2 271**	**100.0**	**429 055**	**0.5**
MATAWINIE	1 140	1 131	2 271	100.0	49 715	4.6
LAURENTIDES	**1 090**	**927**	**2 017**	**100.0**	**511 275**	**0.4**
DEUX-MONTAGNES	1 090	927	2 017	100.0	87 250	2.3
MAURICIE	**1 866**	**2 026**	**3 892**	**100.0**	**258 925**	**1.5**
LA TUQUE (AGGL.)	1 866	2 026	3 892	100.0	15 450	25.2
MONTÉRÉGIE	**4 953**	**4 502**	**9 455**	**100.0**	**1 357 720**	**0.7**
CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	**4 953**	**4 502**	**9 455**	**100.0**	**377 245**	**2.5**
ROUSSILLON	4 953	4 502	9 455	100.0	149 995	6.3
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**12 670**	**12 841**	**25 511**	**100.0**	**39 815**	**64.1**
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	7 579	7 541	15 120	59.3	14 130	107.0
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	5 091	5 300	10 391	40.7	10 815	96.1
OUTAOUAIS	**1 741**	**1 588**	**3 329**	**100.0**	**341 095**	**1.0**
LA VALLÉE-DE-LA-GATINEAU	1 741	1 588	3 329	100.0	20 520	16.2
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	**2 563**	**2 273**	**4 836**	**100.0**	**272 610**	**1.8**
LE DOMAINE-DU-ROY	2 563	2 273	4 836	100.0	31 955	15.1
GENERAL LIST – QUÉBEC REGION, QUÉBEC DISTRICT	**36**	**34**	**70**			
QUÉBEC	**40 991**	**39 149**	**80 140**	**100.0**	**7 546 135**	**1.1**

Sources: Indian population: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 2007.
Inuit population: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, 2009.

Table 6

Immigrant population by gender, Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2006

	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL IMMIGRANTS	TOTAL POPULATION	% WOMEN	% IMMIGRANT POPULATION
QUÉBEC	433 635	417 925	851 555	7 435 900	50.9	11.5
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**165**	**190**	**355**	**39 550**	**46.5**	**0.9**

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 7

Family types by presence and age of children,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2006

	FAMILY TYPES WITH CHILDREN									
	TOTAL FAMILIES		COUPLES		SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES		GENDER OF HEAD OF SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY			
							WOMEN		MEN	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
QUÉBEC										
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AT HOME	1 267 720	59.8	914 890	72.2	352 830	27.8	274 890	77.9	77 940	22.1
CHILDREN UNDER 25	1 106 050	52.1	830 270	75.1	275 780	24.9	211 865	76.8	63 915	23.2
CHILDREN UNDER 18	892 920	42.1	681 235	76.3	211 685	23.7	166 025	78.4	45 655	21.6
CHILDREN UNDER 7	335 800	15.8	283 515	84.4	52 285	15.6	44 370	84.9	7 920	15.1
COUPLES WITH NO CHILD AT HOME	853 895	40.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2 121 610	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC										
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AT HOME	7 780	74.9	5 380	69.2	2 400	30.8	1 785	74.4	610	25.4
CHILDREN UNDER 25	7 210	69.4	5 090	70.6	2 120	29.4	1 565	73.8	550	25.9
CHILDREN UNDER 18	6 300	60.7	4 430	70.3	1 870	29.7	1 420	75.9	455	24.3
CHILDREN UNDER 7	3 095	29.8	2 185	70.6	910	29.4	705	77.5	205	22.5
COUPLES WITH NO CHILD AT HOME	2 605	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10 385	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAMES BAY CRÉ										
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AT HOME	2 575	57.3	2 035	79.0	540	21.0	375	69.4	165	30.6
CHILDREN UNDER 25	2 440	54.3	1 955	80.1	480	19.7	320	66.7	160	33.3
CHILDREN UNDER 18	2 010	44.8	1 595	79.4	420	20.9	295	70.2	120	28.6
CHILDREN UNDER 7	835	18.6	650	77.8	170	20.4	115	67.6	50	29.4
COUPLES WITH NO CHILD AT HOME	1 910	42.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4 490	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT										
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AT HOME	2 210	90.2	1 255	56.8	950	43.0	715	75.3	235	24.7
CHILDREN UNDER 25	2 120	86.5	1 225	57.8	890	42.0	670	75.3	225	25.3
CHILDREN UNDER 18	1 940	79.2	1 150	59.3	790	40.7	605	76.6	190	24.1
CHILDREN UNDER 7	955	39.0	590	61.8	365	38.2	295	80.8	80	21.9
COUPLES WITH NO CHILD AT HOME	245	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2 450	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY										
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AT HOME	2 995	86.9	2 090	69.8	905	30.2	695	76.8	215	23.8
CHILDREN UNDER 25	2 650	76.9	1 905	71.9	750	28.3	575	76.7	175	23.3
CHILDREN UNDER 18	2 350	68.2	1 695	72.1	665	28.3	515	77.4	145	21.8
CHILDREN UNDER 7	1 310	38.0	935	71.4	380	29.0	300	78.9	85	22.4
COUPLES WITH NO CHILD AT HOME	450	13.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3 445	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 8

Single persons aged 15 and over by age and gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2006

	WOMEN							MEN							TOTAL
	LIVING ALONE		LIVING WITH UNRELATED PERSONS ONLY		LIVING WITH RELATED PERSONS		TOTAL	LIVING ALONE		LIVING WITH UNRELATED PERSONS ONLY		LIVING WITH RELATED PERSONS		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
QUÉBEC	**538 605**	**17.1**	**82 565**	**2.6**	**32 560**	**1.0**	**3 154 965**	**441 735**	**14.8**	**99 875**	**3.3**	**31 295**	**1.0**	**2 990 695**	**6 145 665**
15 TO 17	310	0.2	450	0.3	365	0.3	144 085	500	0.3	595	0.4	345	0.2	153 145	297 225
18 TO 24	20 750	6.5	21 245	6.7	5 130	1.6	319 265	22 575	6.9	21 775	6.7	6 140	1.9	326 125	645 385
25 TO 29	29 365	11.9	14 680	5.9	3 050	1.2	247 205	38 580	15.9	22 160	9.1	4 835	2.0	242 285	489 485
30 TO 34	22 545	9.7	5 715	2.5	1 455	0.6	232 675	36 650	15.9	10 555	4.6	2 525	1.1	230 995	463 670
35 TO 44	48 365	8.6	8 695	1.6	2 355	0.4	560 410	86 145	15.6	14 165	2.6	4 215	0.8	552 025	1 112 435
45 TO 54	82 190	13.3	12 560	2.0	4 250	0.7	619 930	98 510	16.4	13 105	2.2	4 860	0.8	600 875	1 220 800
55 TO 64	110 640	23.0	10 085	2.1	5 715	1.2	480 780	77 770	17.0	9 280	2.0	4 050	0.9	458 275	939 055
65 TO 74	97 985	32.5	5 635	1.9	4 650	1.5	301 755	45 795	17.3	5 320	2.0	2 625	1.0	264 590	566 345
75 TO 84	96 255	48.7	2 770	1.4	4 235	2.1	197 675	28 505	20.6	2 535	1.8	1 445	1.0	138 550	336 235
85 AND OVER	30 200	59.0	730	1.4	1 345	2.6	51 170	6 705	28.1	385	1.6	250	1.0	23 830	75 000
JAMES BAY CRÉ	565	9.9	45	0.8	15	0.3	5 695	980	15.7	100	1.6	40	0.6	6 235	11 935
15 TO 17	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	275	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	345	615
18 TO 24	60	8.8	10	1.5	0	0.0	680	45	6.7	20	3.0	10	1.5	670	1 350
25 TO 29	35	8.0	0	0.0	15	3.4	440	50	10.8	40	8.6	10	2.2	465	910
30 TO 34	30	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	505	95	20.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	460	970
35 TO 44	40	3.3	10	0.8	0	0.0	1 230	205	16.9	10	0.8	10	0.8	1 215	2 450
45 TO 54	135	10.5	25	1.9	0	0.0	1 290	280	17.8	10	0.6	0	0.0	1 570	2 850
55 TO 64	90	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	745	175	18.9	0	0.0	10	1.1	925	1 670
65 TO 74	70	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	385	100	21.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	470	850
75 TO 84	90	69.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	130	25	22.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	110	240
85 AND OVER	0	0.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	20
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	**175**	**5.4**	**20**	**0.6**	**40**	**1.2**	**3 265**	**310**	**9.1**	**30**	**0.9**	**70**	**2.0**	**3 415**	**6 675**
15 TO 17	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	315	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	385	700
18 TO 24	10	1.5	0	0.0	10	1.5	665	15	2.2	0	0.0	10	1.5	670	1 340
25 TO 29	40	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	410	25	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	405	810
30 TO 34	30	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	400	35	8.9	0	0.0	15	3.8	395	795
35 TO 44	30	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	650	95	14.0	10	1.5	20	2.9	680	1 330
45 TO 54	35	8.0	0	0.0	10	2.3	435	70	15.7	0	0.0	10	2.2	445	870
55 TO 64	25	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	260	45	16.1	10	3.6	0	0.0	280	540
65 TO 74	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	15	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	125	225
75 TO 84	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	60
85 AND OVER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	**170**	**3.6**	**10**	**0.2**	**50**	**1.1**	**4 670**	**195**	**4.2**	**15**	**0.3**	**50**	**1.1**	**4 620**	**9 285**
15 TO 17	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	375	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	420	795
18 TO 24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	830	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	805	1 640
25 TO 29	20	3.4	0	0.0	10	1.7	580	10	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	565	1 145
30 TO 34	30	4.8	0	0.0	10	1.6	620	20	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	575	1 195
35 TO 44	20	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	930	50	5.1	0	0.0	20	2.1	975	1 905
45 TO 54	30	4.9	0	0.0	20	3.3	615	55	9.4	0	0.0	25	4.3	585	1 205
55 TO 64	35	9.0	0	0.0	10	2.6	390	40	10.3	10	2.6	10	2.6	390	770
65 TO 74	15	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	10	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	195	410
75 TO 84	10	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	85	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85	165
85 AND OVER	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	55

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 9

Population aged 15 and over by highest diploma, age and gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2006

	WOMEN											
	NO DIPLOMA		DES		DEP		DEC		CERTIFICATE		UNIVERSITY DEGREE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
QUÉBEC	**797 655**	**25.1**	**752 295**	**23.7**	**374 115**	**11.8**	**554 475**	**17.5**	**177 440**	**5.6**	**520 675**	**16.4**
15 TO 19	126 905	55.0	78 455	34.0	5 875	2.5	18 175	7.9	830	0.4	335	0.1
20 TO 29	50 295	10.5	93 270	19.4	66 365	13.8	138 030	28.7	22 970	4.8	110 315	22.9
30 TO 44	92 210	11.6	140 015	17.6	131 475	16.6	173 400	21.8	46 425	5.8	210 540	26.5
45 TO 54	110 150	17.7	172 310	27.7	89 955	14.5	110 265	17.8	37 100	6.0	101 300	16.3
55 TO 64	126 990	26.3	134 345	27.8	50 885	10.5	67 365	14.0	37 870	7.8	65 245	13.5
65 AND OVER	291 105	51.4	133 890	23.6	29 570	5.2	47 145	8.3	32 235	5.7	32 930	5.8
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**6 290**	**46.1**	**2 445**	**17.9**	**1 565**	**11.5**	**1 860**	**13.6**	**535**	**3.9**	**975**	**7.1**
15 TO 19	1 315	79.2	300	18.1	20	1.2	20	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 TO 29	1 210	41.4	635	21.7	325	11.1	500	17.1	40	1.4	190	6.5
30 TO 44	1 580	36.4	660	15.2	660	15.2	810	18.7	230	5.3	410	9.5
45 TO 54	810	34.5	445	19.0	390	16.6	350	14.9	130	5.5	220	9.4
55 TO 64	665	47.8	230	16.5	135	9.7	150	10.8	80	5.8	130	9.4
65 AND OVER	710	70.6	185	18.4	30	3.0	15	1.5	40	4.0	10	1.0
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	**2 540**	**54.4**	**690**	**14.8**	**265**	**5.7**	**695**	**14.9**	**175**	**3.7**	**310**	**6.6**
15 TO 19	525	84.7	85	13.7	10	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 TO 29	565	47.6	305	26.2	70	6.0	185	15.9	15	1.3	30	2.6
30 TO 44	645	41.6	225	14.5	115	7.4	360	23.2	90	5.8	110	7.1
45 TO 54	265	42.7	55	8.9	45	7.3	120	19.4	40	6.5	95	15.3
55 TO 64	255	66.2	10	2.6	25	6.5	25	6.5	20	5.2	55	14.3
65 AND OVER	305	92.4	10	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
JAMES BAY CRÉ	**1 725**	**30.2**	**1 395**	**24.4**	**920**	**16.1**	**985**	**17.2**	**270**	**4.7**	**415**	**7.3**
15 TO 19	300	58.8	185	36.3	10	2.0	20	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 TO 29	165	18.6	165	18.6	165	18.6	270	30.5	15	1.7	95	10.7
30 TO 44	385	22.1	310	17.8	365	21.0	380	21.8	105	6.0	200	11.5
45 TO 54	320	24.8	360	27.9	275	21.3	185	14.3	65	5.0	85	6.6
55 TO 64	270	36.2	210	28.2	80	10.7	105	14.1	40	5.4	35	4.7
65 AND OVER	290	53.7	165	30.6	30	5.6	15	2.8	40	7.4	0	0.0
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	**2 025**	**61.9**	**360**	**11.0**	**380**	**11.6**	**180**	**5.5**	**80**	**2.4**	**250**	**7.6**
15 TO 19	490	92.5	30	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 TO 29	400	56.3	165	19.0	90	10.3	45	5.2	10	1.1	65	7.5
30 TO 44	550	52.6	125	12.0	180	17.2	70	6.7	35	3.3	100	9.6
45 TO 54	225	51.7	30	6.9	70	16.1	45	10.3	25	5.7	40	9.2
55 TO 64	140	53.8	10	3.8	30	11.5	20	7.7	20	7.7	40	15.4
65 AND OVER	115	85.2	10	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	7.4

Table 9 (CONTINUED)

	Men											
	NO DIPLOMA		DES		DEP		DEC		CERTIFICATE		UNIVERSITY DEGREE	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
QUÉBEC	**750 215**	**24.9**	**626 295**	**20.8**	**571 855**	**19.0**	**437 890**	**14.6**	**123 700**	**4.1**	**498 880**	**16.6**
15 TO 19	149 515	61.4	72 305	29.7	9 055	3.7	11 735	4.8	515	0.2	400	0.2
20 TO 29	79 205	16.5	109 650	22.8	97 065	20.2	108 375	22.6	16 015	3.3	69 920	14.6
30 TO 44	115 900	14.8	134 780	17.2	176 880	22.5	142 145	18.1	34 460	4.4	181 580	23.1
45 TO 54	116 570	19.3	131 125	21.7	131 635	21.8	87 695	14.5	27 825	4.6	108 470	18.0
55 TO 64	105 145	22.8	100 445	21.8	90 640	19.7	53 935	11.7	25 505	5.5	85 200	18.5
65 AND OVER	183 785	42.3	76 985	17.7	66 575	15.3	34 000	7.8	19 380	4.5	53 250	12.3
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**6 800**	**47.6**	**1 935**	**13.5**	**3 138**	**21.9**	**1 415**	**9.9**	**280**	**2.0**	**715**	**5.0**
15 TO 19	1 465	80.7	260	14.3	55	3.0	30	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 TO 29	1 400	48.0	465	16.0	585	20.1	370	12.7	10	0.3	60	2.1
30 TO 44	1 565	36.3	525	12.2	1 250	29.0	575	13.3	100	2.3	295	6.8
45 TO 54	925	35.6	355	13.7	800	30.8	250	9.6	75	2.9	180	6.9
55 TO 64	705	43.9	225	14.0	330	20.6	140	8.7	70	4.4	130	8.1
65 AND OVER	740	70.1	105	10.0	110	10.4	65	6.2	25	2.4	55	5.2
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	**2 680**	**58.0**	**500**	**10.8**	**760**	**16.5**	**445**	**9.6**	**70**	**1.5**	**170**	**3.7**
15 TO 19	580	87.9	70	10.6	10	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 TO 29	665	58.6	210	18.5	155	13.7	90	7.9	0	0.0	10	0.9
30 TO 44	735	47.4	155	10.0	375	24.2	205	13.2	30	1.9	55	3.6
45 TO 54	240	41.0	40	6.8	130	22.2	105	17.9	20	3.4	45	7.7
55 TO 64	195	50.0	25	6.4	70	17.9	40	10.3	15	3.8	45	11.5
65 AND OVER	260	85.2	10	3.3	25	8.2	10	3.3	10	3.3	20	6.6
JAMES BAY CRÉ	**2 075**	**33.1**	**1 085**	**17.3**	**1 795**	**28.7**	**760**	**12.1**	**175**	**2.8**	**355**	**5.7**
15 TO 19	330	59.5	160	28.8	30	5.4	30	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 TO 29	225	24.5	105	11.4	325	35.3	225	24.5	10	1.1	30	3.3
30 TO 44	310	18.4	265	15.7	595	35.3	280	16.6	60	3.6	165	9.8
45 TO 54	405	31.5	275	17.5	555	35.4	105	6.7	40	2.5	95	6.1
55 TO 64	370	39.8	175	18.8	210	22.6	80	8.6	45	4.8	45	4.8
65 AND OVER	345	58.5	95	16.1	75	12.7	35	5.9	15	2.5	25	4.2
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	**2 045**	**60.9**	**350**	**10.3**	**580**	**17.0**	**210**	**6.2**	**35**	**1.0**	**190**	**5.6**
15 TO 19	555	92.5	30	5.0	15	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20 TO 29	510	59.3	150	17.4	105	12.2	55	6.4	0	0.0	20	2.3
30 TO 44	520	48.1	105	9.7	280	25.9	90	8.3	10	0.9	75	6.9
45 TO 54	190	43.2	40	9.1	115	26.1	40	9.1	15	3.4	40	9.1
55 TO 64	140	49.1	25	8.8	50	17.5	20	7.0	10	3.5	40	14.0
65 AND OVER	135	84.4	0	0.0	10	6.3	20	12.5	0	0.0	10	6.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 10

Population aged 20 to 44 with post-graduate studies by level and gender,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2006

	MASTER'S		DOCTORATE		TOTAL - POST-GRADUATE STUDIES	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
	Number		Number		Number	
QUÉBEC	**51 075**	**48 900**	**6 800**	**9 220**	**57 875**	**58 120**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	620	400	50	135	670	535
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	875	550	135	150	1 010	6 350
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	5 940	5 280	825	1 070	6 765	6 350
MAURICIE	735	630	120	125	855	755
ESTRIE	1 355	1 515	305	340	1 660	1 855
MONTRÉAL	25 050	25 880	3 520	5 175	28 570	31 055
OUTAOUAIS	2 555	2 560	355	440	2 910	3 000
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	275	235	25	25	300	260
CÔTE-NORD	225	200	30	50	255	250
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**40**	**25**	**10**	**0**	**50**	**25**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	10	10	0	0	10	10
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	20	15	0	0	20	15
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	10	0	10	0	20	0
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	240	150	10	20	250	170
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	1 505	1 150	125	130	1 630	1 280
LAVAL	1 925	1 795	175	245	2 100	2 040
LANAUDIÈRE	1 085	830	145	50	1 230	880
LAURENTIDES	1 660	1 315	180	260	1 840	1 575
MONTÉRÉGIE	6 445	5 895	700	950	7 145	6 845
CRÉ DE LONGUEUIL	2 930	3 070	270	430	3 200	3 500
CRÉ MONTÉRÉGIE EST	2 120	1 695	250	320	2 370	2 015
CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	1 395	1 130	180	200	1 575	1 330
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	495	445	60	45	555	490

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 11

Population aged 15 to 24 with no diploma and that did not go to school in 2005-2006, by age and gender,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2006

	AGED 15-19					
	WOMEN			MEN		
	NO DIPLOMA AND DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL		TOTAL	NO DIPLOMA AND DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL		TOTAL
	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number
QUÉBEC	**21 460**	**9.3**	**230 575**	**31 890**	**13.1**	**243 530**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	465	7.2	6 420	840	12.8	6 585
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	630	7.2	8 765	905	9.4	9 675
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	1 270	7.0	18 170	2 295	11.7	19 585
MAURICIE	795	10.7	7 455	1 190	14.8	8 035
ESTRIE	950	9.9	9 600	1 510	15.3	9 870
MONTRÉAL	3 700	7.5	49 365	5 105	10.0	51 255
OUTAOUAIS	1 310	11.6	11 315	1 865	15.5	12 035
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	530	10.7	4 935	810	15.5	5 215
CÔTE-NORD	555	17.0	3 265	455	14.4	3 160
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**545**	**32.8**	**1 660**	**555**	**30.6**	**1 815**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	80	15.7	510	45	8.1	555
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	255	48.1	530	280	46.7	600
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	210	33.9	620	230	34.8	660
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	375	12.1	3 110	435	15.6	2 785
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	1 140	8.9	12 880	1 775	13.9	12 780
LAVAL	975	8.4	11 640	1 250	10.1	12 395
LANAUDIÈRE	1 560	10.6	14 755	2 515	15.8	15 870
LAURENTIDES	1 710	10.4	16 365	2 970	16.5	17 990
MONTÉRÉGIE	4 220	9.6	43 910	6 070	13.0	46 760
CRÉ DE LONGUEUIL	1140	9.0	12 625	1 300	10.2	12 735
CRÉ MONTÉRÉGIE EST	1860	9.8	18 950	3 050	14.7	20 760
CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	1220	9.9	12 335	1 720	13.0	13 265
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	700	10.0	6 975	1 335	17.3	7 705

Table 11 (CONTINUED)

	AGED 20 - 24					
	WOMEN			MEN		
	NO DIPLOMA AND DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL		TOTAL	NO DIPLOMA AND DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL		TOTAL
	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number
QUÉBEC	**19 320**	**8.3**	**233 665**	**34 150**	**14.4**	**236 995**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	435	8.1	5 385	895	14.8	6 035
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	685	8.4	8 200	840	9.7	8 620
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	1 095	4.9	22 305	1 870	8.6	21 870
MAURICIE	785	10.5	7 510	1 265	15.8	8 020
ESTRIE	920	9.5	9 690	1 585	15.7	10 070
MONTRÉAL	4 275	6.1	69 600	6 865	10.7	64 250
OUTAOUAIS	1 225	12.1	10 085	2 125	19.6	10 825
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	425	10.9	3 895	825	18.2	4 535
CÔTE-NORD	530	19.4	2 725	625	23.0	2 720
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**585**	**39.3**	**1 490**	**710**	**48.1**	**1 475**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	50	11.2	445	100	22.0	455
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	265	57.6	460	275	60.4	455
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	270	46.2	585	335	59.3	565
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	245	12.3	1 990	425	17.8	2 390
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	790	7.0	11 330	1 875	15.0	12 510
LAVAL	700	6.5	10 805	1 420	12.8	11 085
LANAUDIÈRE	1 090	9.9	11 035	2 455	20.2	12 130
LAURENTIDES	1 415	11.0	12 825	2 900	21.4	13 540
MONTÉRÉGIE	3 525	9.1	38 630	6 145	15.4	39 965
CRÉ DE LONGUEUIL	1 100	8.6	12 770	1 515	12.4	12 260
CRÉ MONTÉRÉGIE EST	1 510	9.2	16 495	2 920	16.8	17 390
CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	915	9.8	9 365	1 710	16.6	10 315
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	605	9.8	6 160	1 320	19.0	6 945

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 12

Rates of activity, employment and unemployment by gender, diploma and age,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2006

		QUÉBEC					
		WOMEN			MEN		
DIPLOMA OBTAINED	AGE GROUPS	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	59.5	55.7	6.5	70.6	65.4	7.4
	15 TO 19	48.2	41.5	13.9	46.4	38.9	16.1
	20 TO 24	78.5	71.4	9.0	80.7	71.5	11.4
	25 TO 34	81.8	76.7	6.3	90.7	84.0	7.3
	35 TO 44	83.3	78.5	5.7	91.7	86.0	6.3
	45 TO 54	79.7	75.8	5.0	89.4	84.3	5.7
	55 TO 64	44.4	41.8	5.9	62.4	58.1	6.8
	65 TO 74	7.0	6.5	7.7	16.6	15.7	5.4
	75 AND OVER	1.9	1.6	16.1	5.7	5.3	7.0
NO DIPLOMA	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	29.2	25.4	13.1	49.4	43.3	12.3
	15 TO 19	33.2	26.3	21.0	35.6	28.1	20.9
	20 TO 24	56.2	46.3	17.6	75.3	62.8	16.7
	25 TO 34	53.2	45.5	14.4	80.5	70.0	13.0
	35 TO 44	61.3	54.1	11.7	80.0	71.6	10.5
	45 TO 54	58.6	53.0	9.6	78.8	71.8	8.9
	55 TO 64	29.9	27.2	8.9	54.3	48.9	10.0
	65 TO 74	3.5	3.1	12.0	11.2	10.5	6.7
	75 AND OVER	1.0	0.7	28.6	3.2	2.9	10.3
SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	57.6	53.6	6.9	71.5	66.1	7.6
	15 TO 19	64.7	58.2	10.0	61.0	53.9	11.7
	20 TO 24	76.4	69.2	9.4	80.1	71.3	11.0
	25 TO 34	73.4	67.0	8.7	89.5	82.2	8.2
	35 TO 44	79.7	74.6	6.4	91.1	85.2	6.5
	45 TO 54	78.9	75.1	4.8	89.3	84.3	5.5
	55 TO 64	44.9	42.1	6.4	61.7	57.6	6.7
	65 TO 74	7.4	6.9	7.6	16.6	15.7	5.8
	75 AND OVER	1.9	1.5	20.1	5.4	4.9	8.8
DIPLOMA OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	73.8	69.1	6.4	78.8	73.0	7.3
	15 TO 19	75.7	68.5	9.6	80.2	71.9	10.3
	20 TO 24	86.3	80.0	7.4	91.5	83.1	9.2
	25 TO 34	83.6	78.1	6.6	94.0	86.9	7.5
	35 TO 44	85.5	80.1	6.3	93.8	87.6	6.6
	45 TO 54	82.4	77.6	5.7	91.2	85.1	6.8
	55 TO 64	53.3	49.9	6.4	64.7	59.5	7.9
	65 TO 74	10.6	9.7	7.4	16.3	15.1	6.8
	75 AND OVER	3.8	3.6	4.6	5.4	5.1	6.4
DIPLOMA OF COLLEGIAL STUDIES	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	75.6	72.0	4.8	81.9	77.4	5.5
	15 TO 19	72.1	66.3	8.0	66.3	57.2	13.6
	20 TO 24	83.4	77.4	7.2	80.9	72.8	10.1
	25 TO 34	88.4	84.5	4.4	94.7	89.9	5.0
	35 TO 44	88.9	85.4	3.9	95.2	91.4	4.1
	45 TO 54	87.1	83.8	3.8	92.9	89.2	4.0
	55 TO 64	50.7	48.2	4.8	64.4	60.8	5.6
	65 TO 74	10.8	10.2	6.3	18.7	17.6	6.2
	75 AND OVER	3.5	3.2	8.2	8.5	8.2	3.2
UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	64.1	61.0	4.8	73.9	69.6	5.9
	15 TO 19	56.6	53.0	5.3	63.1	54.4	13.8
	20 TO 24	80.3	72.8	9.3	74.7	66.3	11.4
	25 TO 34	85.0	79.9	6.0	91.0	84.9	6.7
	35 TO 44	89.5	85.3	4.7	94.3	89.3	5.3
	45 TO 54	88.5	85.5	3.3	93.0	89.0	4.3
	55 TO 64	47.4	45.6	3.9	63.9	59.5	6.8
	65 TO 74	10.4	9.8	6.7	22.0	21.0	4.3
	75 AND OVER	3.6	3.3	7.3	9.4	9.1	3.1
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	79.8	76.1	4.6	81.3	77.4	4.8
	15 TO 19	67.2	61.2	8.9	58.8	56.2	4.3
	20 TO 24	81.4	73.9	9.2	73.4	65.1	11.3
	25 TO 34	88.0	83.5	5.1	91.2	86.2	5.5
	35 TO 44	89.3	85.3	4.5	94.8	89.8	5.2
	45 TO 54	90.7	87.8	3.2	95.1	91.7	3.5
	55 TO 64	56.7	54.7	3.5	68.8	66.3	3.6
	65 TO 74	16.5	15.8	3.8	29.6	28.8	2.5
	75 AND OVER	8.2	7.8	4.9	14.5	13.8	5.2

Table 12 (CONTINUED)

		NORD-DU-QUÉBEC					
		WOMEN			MEN		
DIPLOMA OBTAINED	AGE GROUPS	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	65.3	58.0	11.2	72.3	60.0	16.8
	15 TO 19	39.5	30.1	23.7	35.5	27.6	22.5
	20 TO 24	68.8	56.4	18.0	67.1	49.2	26.6
	25 TO 34	76.5	67.9	11.7	84.0	67.2	19.7
	35 TO 44	82.9	75.4	9.2	87.2	74.5	14.9
	45 TO 54	76.8	71.0	7.5	89.4	78.0	12.9
	55 TO 64	49.3	46.3	6.0	69.5	58.1	13.0
	65 TO 74	18.0	15.8	8.0	32.9	29.1	14.5
	75 AND OVER	9.7	9.7	0.0	20.8	20.8	0.0
NO DIPLOMA	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	51.4	42.7	17.0	58.2	44.9	23.1
	15 TO 19	34.2	25.8	24.4	31.1	22.9	27.5
	20 TO 24	60.6	44.3	27.6	60.6	41.8	31.3
	25 TO 34	61.9	49.3	19.5	70.9	50.0	29.4
	35 TO 44	72.6	63.2	13.0	77.8	62.4	20.1
	45 TO 54	64.8	57.4	11.4	80.2	67.0	17.8
	55 TO 64	43.6	39.1	9.2	61.0	50.4	17.4
	65 TO 74	22.6	20.4	0.0	34.9	29.2	13.5
	75 AND OVER	14.3	12.2	0.0	16.7	19.0	0.0
SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	64.6	56.4	13.0	73.4	65.1	11.6
	15 TO 19	60.0	51.7	19.4	68.1	60.4	16.0
	20 TO 24	70.3	58.1	13.5	82.9	72.9	18.6
	25 TO 34	78.8	72.1	9.8	85.5	74.7	10.9
	35 TO 44	82.5	71.3	10.6	86.6	79.1	6.9
	45 TO 54	70.8	62.9	9.5	93.4	85.9	6.0
	55 TO 64	39.1	32.6	16.7	71.1	71.1	6.3
	65 TO 74	6.5	0.0	0.0	38.3	27.8	0.0
	75 AND OVER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DIPLOMA OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	77.3	71.2	7.0	88.8	72.9	17.6
	15 TO 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	81.8	20.0
	20 TO 24	92.0	68.0	8.7	98.6	72.7	17.9
	25 TO 34	79.2	74.0	9.8	92.2	73.9	20.6
	35 TO 44	88.1	81.9	6.3	93.6	76.6	18.1
	45 TO 54	84.6	80.8	9.1	93.1	79.4	16.4
	55 TO 64	33.3	33.3	22.2	81.8	68.2	16.7
	65 TO 74	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	11.8	0.0
	75 AND OVER	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DIPLOMA OF COLLEGIAL STUDIES	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	84.9	78.8	7.0	88.0	78.8	10.4
	15 TO 19	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
	20 TO 24	83.0	79.2	4.5	78.1	65.6	20.0
	25 TO 34	86.9	77.6	7.5	96.1	86.7	12.2
	35 TO 44	91.3	85.4	5.2	95.0	86.0	9.2
	45 TO 54	87.1	82.9	5.3	92.0	88.0	4.3
	55 TO 64	63.5	56.7	0.0	60.7	53.6	11.8
	65 TO 74	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	71.4	66.7
	75 AND OVER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	80.0	75.2	4.8	87.5	80.4	4.1
	15 TO 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20 TO 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	25 TO 34	95.7	91.3	0.0	114.3	100.0	0.0
	35 TO 44	87.1	87.1	1.4	88.7	80.0	0.0
	45 TO 54	96.2	88.5	8.0	95.8	93.8	0.0
	55 TO 64	56.3	50.0	0.0	64.3	71.4	0.0
	65 TO 74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	75 AND OVER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	91.3	88.7	2.2	92.3	89.5	3.0
	15 TO 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20 TO 24	84.6	84.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	25 TO 34	93.9	87.9	3.2	94.5	90.3	4.9
	35 TO 44	97.7	95.5	4.7	100.0	100.0	0.0
	45 TO 54	95.5	93.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	55 TO 64	90.2	88.5	0.0	84.6	84.6	0.0
	65 TO 74	100.0	100.0	0.0	22.2	22.2	0.0
	75 AND OVER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 12 (CONTINUED)

		JAMES BAY CRÉ					
		WOMEN			MEN		
DIPLOMA OBTAINED	AGE GROUPS	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	63.2	57.7	8.9	76.6	67.1	12.3
	15 TO 19	52.9	46.1	14.8	43.2	41.4	4.2
	20 TO 24	78.7	68.5	12.9	74.7	62.6	16.2
	25 TO 34	78.3	74.6	6.1	93	79.7	14.4
	35 TO 44	85.8	79.3	8.1	94.7	84.8	10.4
	45 TO 54	71.7	65.9	8.1	91.7	81.2	11.6
	55 TO 64	34.2	29.5	13.7	86.1	65.4	14.6
	65 TO 74	2.6	0	0	22.7	23.4	19.2
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO DIPLOMA	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	44.9	39.1	12.9	61.4	52.8	14.9
	15 TO 19	45	40	11.1	34.8	34.8	0
	20 TO 24	90	50	55.6	69.6	55.2	12.5
	25 TO 34	55.6	55.6	0	76.9	56.4	26.7
	35 TO 44	77.2	68.4	11.4	93.3	86.7	7.1
	45 TO 54	53.1	43.8	17.6	86.9	72.7	15.1
	55 TO 64	31.5	25.9	17.6	59.5	48.6	18.2
	65 TO 74	5.4	0	0	29.4	21.6	20
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	56.6	49.8	12	71.9	66.4	8.3
	15 TO 19	67.6	66.9	20	43.8	40.6	14.9
	20 TO 24	57.9	47.4	0	86.2	31.2	44.4
	25 TO 34	80.6	60.8	0	94.4	88.9	0
	35 TO 44	82	68	12.2	87.5	82.5	5.7
	45 TO 54	65.3	59.7	8.5	92.7	85.5	7.8
	55 TO 64	33.3	26.2	21.4	68.6	68.6	8.3
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	37.5	31.2	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIPLOMA OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	73.4	69	5.2	90	75.8	15.8
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	100	100	0
	20 TO 24	92.9	71.4	15.4	88.5	84.6	8.7
	25 TO 34	75	75	7.4	94.4	80.3	16.4
	35 TO 44	86.5	83.6	6.4	98.9	81.6	16.3
	45 TO 54	81.8	80	4.4	94.6	80.2	15.2
	55 TO 64	0	0	0	83.3	64.3	20
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	66.7	0	0	0	0	0
DIPLOMA OF COLLEGIAL STUDIES	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	83.2	76.6	7.3	86.2	78.3	9.2
	15 TO 19	50	50	100	50	50	0
	20 TO 24	88.9	86.1	0	81	66.7	17.6
	25 TO 34	88.6	75	12.8	100	92.3	10.3
	35 TO 44	90.2	84.3	6.5	97.6	85.4	10
	45 TO 54	86.5	81.1	0	90.5	90.5	0
	55 TO 64	52.4	52.4	0	50	43.8	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	60	60	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	70.4	64.8	5.3	85.7	80	6.7
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 TO 24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25 TO 34	100	90	0	100	100	0
	35 TO 44	80	86.7	0	88.9	100	0
	45 TO 54	100	84.6	15.4	100	100	0
	55 TO 64	25	25	0	66.7	55.6	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	TOTAL - AGE GROUPS	88	84.3	2.7	88.7	84.5	3.2
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 TO 24	44.4	44.4	0	0	0	0
	25 TO 34	93.5	86.7	7.1	100	87.5	12.5
	35 TO 44	100	100	0	100	100	0
	45 TO 54	82.4	82.4	0	100	100	0
	55 TO 64	88.2	71.4	0	55.6	55.6	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	40	40	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 (CONTINUED)

		KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT					
		WOMEN			MEN		
DIPLOMA OBTAINED	AGE GROUPS	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**67.7**	**57.2**	**15.6**	**69.1**	**54.8**	**20.4**
	15 TO 19	38.7	28.3	26.8	39.2	25.7	34
	20 TO 24	69.6	55.4	20.3	67	47.3	29.5
	25 TO 34	77.9	64.4	17.3	79.1	63.3	19.2
	35 TO 44	77.5	66.7	14	81.8	67.2	17.9
	45 TO 54	80.5	72.4	10	85.2	72.7	16
	55 TO 64	67.3	63.5	5.7	71.9	64.9	9.8
	65 TO 74	25	20	40	28	24	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	28.6	28.6	0
NO DIPLOMA	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**55.6**	**43.2**	**22.7**	**56.5**	**40.8**	**28.1**
	15 TO 19	37.8	27.6	27	38.7	25.2	34.9
	20 TO 24	61	45.8	25	63.9	41	35.9
	25 TO 34	68.4	47.4	28.8	64.1	47.4	26
	35 TO 44	68.5	54.8	20	71.6	53.7	25
	45 TO 54	68.9	62.2	9.7	76.3	60.5	20.7
	55 TO 64	50	42.9	0	57.1	46.4	12.5
	65 TO 74	17.6	17.6	0	22.7	18.2	40
	75 AND OVER	33.3	0	0	0	0	0
SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**81.9**	**73.6**	**11.9**	**78.6**	**68.6**	**12.7**
	15 TO 19	50	50	0	50	33.3	0
	20 TO 24	90	80	11.1	64.7	52.9	18.2
	25 TO 34	85.2	77.8	8.7	87.5	75	14.3
	35 TO 44	72.7	72.7	0	90	90	0
	45 TO 54	100	66.7	33.3	100	87.5	0
	55 TO 64	100	100	0	80	80	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIPLOMA OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**82.9**	**73.7**	**9.5**	**87.1**	**70.7**	**18.8**
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	66.7	66.7	0
	20 TO 24	100	71.4	0	77.8	55.6	28.6
	25 TO 34	78.3	69.6	11.1	90.6	68.8	24.1
	35 TO 44	82.6	78.3	10.5	86.8	71.1	15.2
	45 TO 54	92.9	85.7	15.4	81	73.9	15
	55 TO 64	83.3	100	40	80	80	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	100	100	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIPLOMA OF COLLEGIAL STUDIES	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**91.7**	**83.3**	**9.1**	**92.9**	**83.3**	**10.3**
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 TO 24	100	100	0	75	75	0
	25 TO 34	84.6	76.9	0	100	84.6	15.4
	35 TO 44	100	100	0	91.7	83.3	0
	45 TO 54	88.9	77.8	25	100	87.5	0
	55 TO 64	100	75	0	75	75	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**87.5**	**87.5**	**0**	**100**	**85.7**	**0**
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 TO 24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25 TO 34	66.7	100	0	100	100	0
	35 TO 44	80	80	0	100	0	0
	45 TO 54	80	80	0	66.7	66.7	0
	55 TO 64	100	75	0	0	100	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**94**	**92**	**0**	**97.4**	**94.7**	**5.4**
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 TO 24	100	100	0	0	0	0
	25 TO 34	100	95.2	0	90	90	0
	35 TO 44	90	90	22.2	100	100	0
	45 TO 54	100	100	0	100	100	0
	55 TO 64	100	87.5	0	100	100	0
	65 TO 74	100	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 (CONTINUED)

		CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY					
		WOMEN			MEN		
DIPLOMA OBTAINED	AGE GROUPS	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**66.2**	**59**	**10.8**	**68.8**	**54.2**	**21.1**
	15 TO 19	29	18.6	33.3	25.8	16.7	32.4
	20 TO 24	60.7	47.9	21.1	61.1	39.8	33.3
	25 TO 34	74.1	64.9	12.4	79.9	59.8	25.1
	35 TO 44	82.8	76.3	7.8	83.1	66.7	19.1
	45 TO 54	84.7	80.6	4.8	86.3	73.5	14.9
	55 TO 64	66.2	63.6	3.9	75.6	67.9	11.9
	65 TO 74	41.9	41.9	0	48.7	46.2	10.5
	75 AND OVER	26.1	26.1	0	40.9	40.9	0
NO DIPLOMA	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**52.4**	**44.7**	**14.7**	**56.9**	**42**	**26.2**
	15 TO 19	24.8	15.2	34.6	21.6	13.8	40
	20 TO 24	54.8	41.9	23.5	56.4	36.1	34.1
	25 TO 34	59.4	47.9	19.3	73.5	49.6	32.5
	35 TO 44	73.2	67.1	8.3	74.2	57	24.6
	45 TO 54	75.5	69.8	7.6	77.1	60.4	21.6
	55 TO 64	52.9	51	0	66.7	56.4	19.2
	65 TO 74	41	41	0	51.5	48.5	0
	75 AND OVER	22.7	27.3	0	36.8	42.1	0
SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**71.7**	**60.9**	**15.2**	**73**	**60**	**17.8**
	15 TO 19	47.1	41.2	25	57.1	42.9	25
	20 TO 24	65.7	51.4	21.7	65.2	43.5	26.7
	25 TO 34	74.5	64.7	15.8	78.8	66.7	15.4
	35 TO 44	89.5	76.9	11.8	82.4	70.6	14.3
	45 TO 54	90.9	81.8	0	100	87.5	0
	55 TO 64	100	100	0	80	80	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIPLOMA OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**83**	**75.5**	**9.1**	**87.5**	**67.8**	**21.1**
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	100	0	100
	20 TO 24	75	50	0	100	55.6	33.3
	25 TO 34	88.9	77.8	12.5	90	68	24.4
	35 TO 44	87.5	81.2	0	89.1	69.6	24.4
	45 TO 54	88.9	77.8	25	90.3	80.8	16.7
	55 TO 64	80	60	0	78.6	64.3	18.2
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	66.7	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIPLOMA OF COLLEGIAL STUDIES	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**85.6**	**80.6**	**5.9**	**88.8**	**77.5**	**12.7**
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 TO 24	66.7	60	20	71.4	57.1	40
	25 TO 34	86	80	4.7	88	76	13.6
	35 TO 44	88.6	84.1	0	92.6	85.2	12
	45 TO 54	87.5	87.5	0	90.5	81	10.5
	55 TO 64	80	60	0	75	62.5	33.3
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**91.4**	**85.7**	**6.2**	**85.7**	**78.6**	**8**
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 TO 24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25 TO 34	100	90	0	100	100	0
	35 TO 44	100	90.9	18.2	75	75	0
	45 TO 54	100	100	0	75	75	0
	55 TO 64	75	75	0	100	100	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY DEGREE	**TOTAL - AGE GROUPS**	**93.5**	**91.9**	**3.4**	**94.1**	**94.1**	**0**
	15 TO 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 TO 24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25 TO 34	86.7	80	0	80	100	0
	35 TO 44	100	92.9	0	100	100	0
	45 TO 54	100	100	0	100	100	0
	55 TO 64	100	100	0	100	100	0
	65 TO 74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75 AND OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 13

Employment rate by gender,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 1996-2006

	WOMEN					
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
	%					
QUÉBEC	**47.7**	**49.4**	**51.4**	**53.7**	**55.3**	**55.6**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	43.6	41.3	44.3	44.1	52.7	50.8
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	38.3	40.6	43.4	44.2	47.5	48.6
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	47.2	48.8	48.2	55.1	54.9	56.4
MAURICIE	40.2	41.6	43.5	45.8	47.6	46.3
ESTRIE	49.3	47.2	51.2	53.7	53.1	54.6
MONTRÉAL	45.5	48.1	50.4	51.7	53.2	54.5
OUTAOUAIS	52.7	53.7	57.5	56.1	59.9	63.0
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	47.1	46.0	49.4	49.6	52.0	53.3
CÔTE-NORD AND NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	46.0	47.6	49.1	56.1	55.0	54.1
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	34.1	34.8	38.8	41.6	41.0	40.8
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	50.9	51.4	51.8	54.8	58.8	60.6
LAVAL	51.8	52.5	54.0	56.4	55.0	57.7
LANAUDIÈRE	48.7	50.2	53.1	57.5	58.6	58.8
LAURENTIDES	51.8	53.9	55.5	55.6	61.0	54.6
MONTÉRÉGIE	52.0	54.4	56.9	59.0	59.1	57.7
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	47.6	49.8	47.1	51.9	52.4	56.8

	MEN					
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
	%					
QUÉBEC	**61.7**	**63.1**	**64.5**	**65.7**	**65.3**	**65.0**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	54.5	53.5	52.7	55.1	60.1	59.4
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	59.7	58.7	63.0	59.2	60.5	61.0
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	60.9	62.4	62.7	66.2	66.6	67.4
MAURICIE	56.6	59.3	58.5	59.7	57.7	58.3
ESTRIE	60.4	62.3	66.3	65.7	65.7	64.0
MONTRÉAL	57.5	59.8	60.7	64.2	63.6	64.5
OUTAOUAIS	63.4	61.1	65.9	65.9	65.4	67.6
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	61.7	59.0	62.4	60.7	62.5	62.8
CÔTE-NORD AND NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	62.8	58.8	63.0	63.4	62.9	60.9
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	40.0	42.6	44.1	43.5	42.3	41.9
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	67.6	66.5	67.1	70.1	69.6	66.6
LAVAL	64.4	68.7	69.0	65.9	67.6	65.5
LANAUDIÈRE	63.3	65.2	65.6	67.2	67.2	66.1
LAURENTIDES	67.4	67.2	70.3	66.6	68.6	65.5
MONTÉRÉGIE	67.3	69.9	70.7	71.6	68.3	67.6
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	62.6	65.1	66.2	66.0	69.1	68.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Active Population Survey, Special compilations by Emploi-Québec.

Table 14

Rates of activity, employment and unemployment of population aged 15 and over by age and gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2006

	WOMEN			MEN		
	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	ACTIVITY RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
QUÉBEC						
15 AND OVER	59.5	55.7	6.5	70.6	65.4	7.4
25 TO 54	81.5	77.0	5.6	90.6	84.8	6.4
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC						
15 AND OVER	65.3	58.0	11.2	72.3	60.0	16.8
25 TO 54	78.8	71.4	9.6	86.9	73.1	15.9
JAMES BAY CRÉ						
15 AND OVER	63.2	57.7	8.9	76.6	67.1	12.3
25 TO 54	78.5	73.0	7.5	93.0	82.0	11.8
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT						
15 AND OVER	67.7	57.2	15.6	69.1	54.8	20.4
25 TO 54	78.4	67.0	14.5	81.5	66.8	17.9
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY						
15 AND OVER	66.2	59.0	10.8	68.8	54.2	21.1
25 TO 54	79.4	72.3	8.9	82.4	65.2	20.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 15

Active experienced population by gender for certain sectors of activity,
Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2006

	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC			QUÉBEC						
	WOMEN	MEN	% WOMEN	WOMEN	MEN	% WOMEN	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC		QUÉBEC	
	Number		%	Number		%	Number	relative %	Number	relative %
ALL INDUSTRIES	**8 710**	**10 085**	**46.3**	**1 849 395**	**2 080 280**	**47.1**	**18 795**	**100.0**	**3 929 675**	**100.0**
PRIMARY SECTOR	**420**	**1 720**	**19.6**	**37 045**	**108 930**	**25.4**	**2 140**	**11.4**	**145 975**	**3.7**
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	335	760	30.6	26 060	70 930	26.9	1 095	5.8	96 990	2.5
21 Mineral extraction and extraction of oil and gas	70	655	9.7	2 080	14 600	12.5	725	3.9	16 680	0.4
22 Public services	15	305	4.7	8 905	23 400	27.6	320	1.7	32 305	0.8
SECONDARY SECTOR	**390**	**2 375**	**14.1**	**192 960**	**586 255**	**24.8**	**2 765**	**14.7**	**779 215**	**19.8**
23 Construction	110	865	11.3	23 550	182 115	11.5	975	5.2	205 665	5.2
31-33 Manufacturing	280	1 510	15.6	169 410	404 140	29.5	1 790	9.5	573 550	14.6
321 Manufacture of wood products	85	1 075	7.3	7 850	40 645	16.2	1 160	6.2	48 495	1.2
322 Paper manufacturing	90	325	21.7	5 425	26 220	17.1	415	2.2	31 645	0.8
TERTIARY SECTOR	**7 895**	**6 005**	**56.8**	**1 619 375**	**1 385 070**	**53.9**	**13 900**	**74.0**	**3 004 445**	**76.5**
41 Wholesale trade	80	120	40.0	58 170	115 015	33.6	200	1.1	173 185	4.4
44-45 Retail trade	975	740	56.9	253 240	218 790	53.6	1 715	9.1	472 030	12.0
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	195	620	23.9	42 745	138 725	23.6	815	4.3	181 470	4.6
51 Information industry and cultural industry	80	95	45.7	44 700	54 785	44.9	175	0.9	99 485	2.5
52 Finance and insurance	185	25	88.1	101 245	52 730	65.8	210	1.1	153 975	3.9
53 Real estate services and rental and leasing services	55	75	42.3	24 490	32 765	42.8	130	0.7	57 255	1.5
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	90	115	43.9	108 495	138 305	44.0	205	1.1	246 800	6.3
56 Administrative, support, waste management and decontamination services	150	350	30.0	55 710	86 225	39.3	500	2.7	141 935	3.6
61 Teaching services	1 385	640	68.4	179 175	91 725	66.1	2 025	10.8	270 900	6.9
62 Health and social assistance services	2 415	655	78.7	350 950	90 755	79.5	3 070	16.3	441 705	11.2
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	80	150	34.8	35 440	40 310	46.8	230	1.2	75 750	1.9
72 Accommodation and restaurant services	830	280	74.8	142 935	103 780	57.9	1 110	5.9	246 715	6.3
81 Other services, except public administration	320	470	40.5	102 680	92 360	52.6	790	4.2	195 040	5.0
91 Public administration	1 035	1 670	38.3	117 415	126 925	48.1	2 705	14.4	244 340	6.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Experienced active population as in NAICS 2002, data sample (20%).

Table 16

Active experienced population by gender and sector of activity, territory and regional administrations of Nord-du-Québec, 2006

	WOMEN	MEN	% WOMEN	TOTAL	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
JAMES BAY CRÉ	**3 570**	**4 745**	**42.9**	**8 315**	**100.0**
PRIMARY	145	1 000	12.7	1 145	13.8
SECONDARY	315	1 720	15.5	2 035	24.5
TERTIARY	3 075	2 010	60.5	5 085	61.2
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	**2 120**	**2 235**	**48.7**	**4 355**	**100.0**
PRIMARY	20	155	11.4	175	4.0
SECONDARY	10	90	10.0	100	2.3
TERTIARY	2 105	1 985	51.5	4 090	93.9
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	**3 015**	**3 115**	**49.2**	**6 130**	**100.0**
PRIMARY	265	540	32.9	805	13.1
SECONDARY	45	550	7.6	595	9.7
TERTIARY	2 710	2 015	57.4	4 725	77.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census. Experienced active population as in NAICS 2002, data-sample (20%)

Table 17

Employment and full-time employment rates in 2005 in population aged 15 and over by gender,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions

	EMPLOYMENT RATE		FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT RATE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
	%			
QUÉBEC	**56.4**	**67.5**	**41.7**	**58.9**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	51.4	62.1	37.6	55.3
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	48.9	64.0	33.1	56.1
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	58.1	68.4	43.3	59.2
MAURICIE	48.5	61.1	33.5	53.5
ESTRIE	55.1	66.9	39.4	57.9
MONTRÉAL	54.1	65.1	40.3	55.1
OUTAOUAIS	61.1	69.0	47.5	59.8
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	54.3	65.3	38.3	57.8
CÔTE-NORD	55.1	66.2	41.3	60.2
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**61.3**	**68.5**	**48.1**	**60.5**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	60.6	73.9	44.7	68.3
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	62.1	62.8	47.6	49.6
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	61.8	65.4	52.8	58.0
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	47.4	54.7	37.1	49.0
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	58.4	71.2	42.9	63.9
LAVAL	59.1	69.8	44.7	60.6
LANAUDIÈRE	58.0	68.9	42.4	61.1
LAURENTIDES	60.0	69.9	44.3	61.8
MONTÉRÉGIE	59.8	70.8	44.7	62.4
CRÉ DE LONGUEUIL	58.4	68.6	43.5	59.4
CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	60.8	71.8	46.2	64.1
CRÉ MONTÉRÉGIE EST	60.2	71.5	44.5	63.3
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	55.0	68.7	39.4	61.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 18

Work status of population that worked in 2005 by age and gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2006

		WORK STATUS IN 2005			
	GENDER	WORKED MOSTLY FULL-TIME IN 2005		WORKED MOSTLY PART-TIME IN 2005	
		Number	%	Number	%
QUÉBEC	**Women**	**1 326 135**	**74.0**	**466 215**	**26.0**
	Men	**1 770 175**	**87.2**	**259 840**	**12.8**
15 TO 19	Women	14 905	16.1	77 450	83.9
	Men	27 325	29.4	65 690	70.6
20 TO 24	Women	88 150	51.0	84 740	49.0
	Men	121 830	67.7	58 145	32.3
25 TO 54	Women	1 064 700	82.1	231 980	17.9
	Men	1 343 330	94.0	85 145	6.0
55 TO 64	Women	147 015	71.1	59 675	28.9
	Men	244 970	88.2	32 835	11.8
JAMES BAY CRÉ	**Women**	**2 555**	**73.8**	**905**	**26.2**
	Men	**4 275**	**92.4**	**350**	**7.6**
15 to 19	Women	40	17.0	195	83.0
	Men	50	23.8	160	76.2
20 to 24	Women	245	71.0	100	29.0
	Men	265	81.5	60	18.5
25 to 54	Women	2 085	79.1	550	20.9
	Men	3 295	97.2	95	2.8
55 to 64	Women	185	77.1	55	22.9
	Men	570	96.6	20	3.4
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	**Women**	**1 555**	**76.8**	**470**	**23.2**
	Men	**1 690**	**79.0**	**450**	**21.0**
15 to 19	Women	65	38.2	105	61.8
	Men	75	41.7	105	58.3
20 to 24	Women	210	73.7	75	26.3
	Men	185	68.5	85	31.5
25 to 54	Women	1 125	80.9	265	19.1
	Men	1 225	83.9	235	16.1
55 to 64	Women	145	85.3	25	14.7
	Men	170	89.5	20	10.5
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	**Women**	**2 465**	**85.3**	**425**	**14.7**
	Men	**2 680**	**88.7**	**340**	**11.3**
15 to 19	Women	60	46.2	70	53.8
	Men	90	64.3	50	35.7
20 to 24	Women	215	70.5	90	29.5
	Men	260	80.0	65	20.0
25 to 54	Women	1 840	88.5	240	11.5
	Men	1 920	90.6	200	9.4
55 to 64	Women	230	92.0	20	8.0
	Men	270	93.1	20	6.9

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 19

Employment and part-time employment rates by gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 1987 to 2007

	CÔTE-NORD AND NORD-DU-QUÉBEC				QUÉBEC			
	EMPLOYMENT RATE		PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT RATE		EMPLOYMENT RATE		PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT RATE	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
1987	41.6	64.5	10.6	5.0	46.8	68.0	11.7	5.2
1988	47.2	70.4	12.5	3.7	47.4	68.5	11.8	5.5
1989	45.1	72.1	14.0	3.1	48.6	68.0	12.0	5.3
1990	50.0	72.2	13.6	—	48.6	67.0	12.1	5.5
1991	43.4	67.1	11.8	4.5	48.1	64.1	12.4	6.3
1992	45.1	62.7	14.1	5.0	47.3	62.3	12.4	6.2
1993	45.2	60.7	15.3	5.9	47.0	61.4	12.5	6.5
1994	43.5	64.1	11.9	3.6	47.5	62.3	12.3	6.3
1995	46.2	65.2	13.0	3.8	48.1	62.4	12.6	6.3
1996	46.0	62.8	13.2	4.0	47.7	61.7	12.9	6.4
1997	45.3	63.3	12.8	4.2	48.4	61.8	13.3	6.3
1998	47.6	58.8	13.9	5.0	49.4	63.1	13.2	6.3
1999	50.4	63.4	14.3	4.4	50.2	63.9	12.8	6.1
2000	49.1	63.0	14.1	4.5	51.4	64.5	12.9	6.5
2001	50.5	59.4	12.4	4.8	51.7	64.4	13.2	6.6
2002	56.1	63.4	15.7	5.1	53.7	65.7	14.3	6.9
2003	50.4	60.3	13.3	4.1	54.9	65.3	14.8	7.3
2004	55.0	62.9	12.3	3.7	55.3	65.3	14.6	7.2
2005	52.4	66.0	11.9	5.3	55.5	65.0	14.3	7.4
2006	54.1	60.9	14.0	5.0	55.6	65.0	14.4	7.5
2007	51.5	57.9	16.5	5.3	57.2	65.0	14.8	7.7

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 20

Active experienced population in principal professions by gender, Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2006

	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC					QUÉBEC				
	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL	% WOMEN	REGION RANK	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL	% WOMEN	QUÉBEC RANK
	Number	Number	Number	%		Number	Number	Number	%	
ACTIVE EXPERIENCED POPULATION	8 710	10 095	18 805	46.3		1 849 395	2 080 280	3 929 675	47.1	
PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONS OCCUPIED BY WOMEN										
Early childhood educators and aids	695	20	725	95.9	1	57 340	2 470	59 815	95.9	1
Secretaries (except legal and medical)	540	55	585	92.3	2	99 100	2 015	101 125	98.0	2
Janitors and building caretakers	495	500	995	49.7	3	7 470	34 170	41 640	17.9	6
Cashiers	495	55	540	91.7	4	70 425	11 365	81 790	86.1	3
Primary and preschool teachers	470	80	540	87.0	5	46 130	6 840	52 970	87.1	15
Food and beverage servers	290	0	295	98.3	6	41 600	12 830	54 430	76.4	12
Cooks	280	55	340	82.4	7	26 245	28 725	54 970	47.7	9
Housekeeping and cleaning attendants – light work	240	90	320	75.0	8	37 710	27 320	65 030	58.0	4
Hunters and trappers	235	370	615	38.2	9	245	410	655	37.4	10
General office clerks	220	50	270	81.5	10	55 745	8 170	63 915	87.2	11
Community service and social workers	205	105	310	66.1	11	14 365	5 220	19 580	73.4	7
Saleswomen and sales clerks – retail	205	110	320	64.1	12	96 015	73 295	169 315	56.7	5
Certified nurses	200	30	245	81.6	13	54 945	5 450	60 400	91.0	8
Secondary school teachers	200	170	385	51.9	—	26 660	17 930	44 590	59.8	—
Bookkeepers and related staff	190	40	225	84.4	—	45 245	8 105	53 345	84.8	—
PERSONS IN TOP 15 FEMALE PROFESSIONS	4 960	1 730	—	—	—	768 995	282 165	—	—	—
PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONS OCCUPIED BY MEN										
Janitors and building caretakers	495	500	995	49.7	1	7 470	34 170	41 640	17.9	6
Truck drivers	0	455	465	0.0	2	2 305	63 390	65 695	3.5	2
Hunters and trappers	235	370	615	38.2	3	245	410	655	37.4	448
Heavy equipment drivers (except cranes)	0	320	320	0.0	4	220	16 120	16 340	1.3	28
Carpenter-joiners	0	280	290	0.0	5	435	34 600	35 040	1.2	5
Security jobs and related personnel	60	280	340	17.6	5	6 810	20 790	27 590	24.7	20
Automobile, truck and bus mechanics and repairers	0	235	230	0.0	7	600	37 625	38 220	1.6	4
Pulp and paper and wood product labourers	15	225	250	6.0	8	2 210	15 055	17 265	12.8	31
Millwrights and industrial millwrights (except textile industry)	0	210	220	0.0	9	375	20 660	21 035	1.8	21
Trade assistants and construction labourers	10	195	200	5.0	10	1 750	27 940	29 690	5.9	10
Grocery clerks and other shelf stockers – retail trade	50	195	240	20.8	10	13 055	26 555	39 615	33.0	12
Managers – retail trade	115	180	295	39.0	12	31 395	42 985	74 385	42.2	3
Sawing machine operators in sawmills	20	180	200	10.0	12	295	4 950	5 250	5.6	98
Secondary school teachers	200	170	385	51.9	14	26 660	17 930	44 590	59.8	25
Underground production and development miners	0	145	145	0.0	15	15	2 020	2 040	0.7	233
PERSONS IN TOP 15 MALE PROFESSIONS	1 200	3 940	—	—	—	283 560	536 605	—	—	—

Traditionally female jobs in Québec as a whole

Traditionally male jobs in Québec as a whole

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Active Experienced Population. Compilation by Emploi-Québec.

Table 21

Employed and unionized persons in population aged 15 and over by gender,
Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 1998 to 2006

		WOMEN			MEN		
		EMPLOYED	UNIONIZED		EMPLOYED	UNIONIZED	
	Year	Number (in thousands)		%	Number (in thousands)		%
QUÉBEC	1998	1 294.0	484.9	37.5	1 465.8	615.6	42.0
	2000	1 370.3	513.1	37.4	1 534.5	649.6	42.3
	2002	1 479.5	570.7	38.6	1 624.6	690.7	42.5
	2004	1 556.7	596.0	38.3	1 639.7	678.2	41.4
	2006	1 585.4	613.1	38.7	1 677.6	699.1	41.7
CÔTE-NORD AND NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	1998	20.5	7.6	37.1	27.0	14.4	53.3
	2000	20.7	7.7	37.2	28.2	15.4	54.6
	2002	23.4	9.8	41.9	26.9	14.1	52.4
	2004	22.6	10.0	44.2	26.2	15.6	59.5
	2006	21.5	8.7	40.5	25.9	14.8	57.1

Source: CETECH and Information on the job market, Emploi-Québec, Active Population Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 22

Self-employed work in active population by gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 1996 to 2006

WOMEN

	OWNERS OF INCORPORATED BUSINESSES						OWNERS OF UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES						TOTAL	
	1996		2001		2006		1996		2001		2006		2001	2006
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	%	
QUÉBEC	**33 510**	**2.1**	**36 210**	**2.1**	**42 825**	**2.3**	**76 485**	**4.8**	**89 470**	**5.2**	**106 665**	**5.6**	**7.3**	**7.9**
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**80**	**1.1**	**100**	**1.3**	**90**	**1.0**	**470**	**6.2**	**295**	**3.8**	**160**	**1.8**	**5.1**	**2.8**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	70	1.9	100	2.7	80	2.2	145	3.9	170	4.7	125	3.5	7.4	5.7
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	2.9	15	0.8	15	0.7	0.8	0.7
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	10	0.4	0	0.0	10	0.3	280	12.2	110	4.8	20	0.6	4.8	1.0

MEN

	OWNERS OF INCORPORATED BUSINESSES						OWNERS OF UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES						TOTAL	
	1996		2001		2006		1996		2001		2006		2001	2006
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	%	
QUÉBEC	**100 315**	**5.2**	**100 585**	**5.0**	**118 515**	**5.6**	**150 945**	**7.8**	**150 155**	**7.5**	**162 285**	**7.6**	**12.5**	**13.2**
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**275**	**2.6**	**140**	**1.5**	**145**	**1.4**	**775**	**7.3**	**450**	**4.7**	**290**	**2.8**	**6.1**	**5.6**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	230	3.8	115	2.3	125	2.6	185	3.1	215	4.2	210	4.4	6.5	7.4
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	30	1.6	15	0.7	10	0.4	75	4.0	35	1.7	25	1.1	2.4	4.5
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	15	0.5	10	0.4	10	0.3	515	18.6	200	8.0	55	1.7	8.4	6.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 23

Self-employed women and men by legal status of business and presence of employees,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2006

	SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN								
	INCORPORATED BUSINESS		UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS		WITH EMPLOYEES		NO EMPLOYEES		TOTAL
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
QUÉBEC	**42 825**	**28.6**	**106 665**	**71.4**	**41 700**	**27.9**	**107 785**	**72.1**	**149 490**
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**90**	**36.0**	**160**	**64.0**	**140**	**56.0**	**120**	**48.0**	**250**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	10	33.3	20	66.7	25	83.3	10	33.3	30
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	80	39.0	125	61.0	105	51.2	100	48.8	205
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	0	0.0	15	100.0	10	66.7	10	66.7	15

	SELF-EMPLOYED MEN								
	INCORPORATED BUSINESS		UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS		WITH EMPLOYEES		NO EMPLOYEES		TOTAL
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
QUÉBEC	**118 515**	**42.2**	**162 285**	**57.8**	**119 960**	**42.7**	**160 840**	**57.3**	**280 800**
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**145**	**33.3**	**290**	**66.7**	**240**	**55.2**	**210**	**48.3**	**435**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	10	15.4	55	84.6	45	69.2	35	53.8	65
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	125	37.3	210	62.7	175	52.2	160	47.8	335
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	10	28.6	25	71.4	20	57.1	15	42.9	35

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 24

Employment rate of persons aged 25 to 54 living in private households by gender, marital status, presence of children and age of children, Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2006

	WOMEN			MEN		
QUÉBEC	WITH SPOUSE	SINGLE PARENTS	TOTAL	WITH SPOUSE	SINGLE PARENTS	TOTAL
WITH CHILDREN AT HOME	76.4	75.1	76.2	90.4	84.3	90.0
UNDER 15	75.3	72.2	74.8	90.4	83.5	90.0
UNDER 6	70.7	61.6	69.6	89.4	80.3	89.1
NO CHILDREN AT HOME	79.8	76.6	78.3	88.2	74.5	79.9
TOTAL	77.5	76.0	77.0	89.8	75.5	84.9
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC						
WITH CHILDREN AT HOME	72.9	69.9	72.2	77.6	64.6	76.5
UNDER 15	71.6	69.7	70.8	77.1	54.5	75.9
UNDER 6	66.2	61.5	64.9	74.9	41.7	73.8
NO CHILDREN AT HOME	69.6	68.7	69.3	81.0	62.3	68.7
TOTAL	72.1	69.1	71.3	78.2	62.5	73.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 25

Number of beneficiaries of the Québec Parental Insurance Plan by gender, event (birth or adoption) and plan,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2008

REGION	EVENTS			BASIC PLAN					SPECIAL PLAN					TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		
	BIRTHS	ADOPTIONS	TOTAL	BIRTH LEAVE		ADOPTION LEAVE		TOTAL	BIRTH LEAVE		ADOPTION LEAVE		TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
				WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN		WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN				
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	1 712	21	1 733	1 162	887	12	5	2 066	403	408	5	4	820	1 582	1 304	2 886
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	2 528	22	2 550	1 641	1 384	10	4	3 039	580	685	4	5	1 274	2 235	2 078	4 313
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	6 599	76	6 675	4 849	4 063	43	15	8 970	1 347	1 255	20	14	2 636	6 259	5 347	11 606
MAURICIE	2 027	17	2 044	1 363	1 125	9	5	2 502	428	436	5	4	873	1 805	1 570	3 375
ESTRIE	2 889	25	2 914	2 013	1 609	10	2	3 634	609	627	13	9	1 258	2 645	2 247	4 892
MONTRÉAL	16 186	125	16 311	11 339	7 569	89	29	19 026	2 815	3 042	29	15	5 901	14 272	10 655	24 927
OUTAOUAIS	3 560	31	3 591	2 756	1 922	19	11	4 708	570	423	7	6	1 006	3 352	2 362	5 714
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	1 403	9	1 412	899	727	7	5	1 638	335	366	1	1	703	1 242	1 099	2 341
CÔTE-NORD	848	7	855	545	401	3	1	950	221	183	2	2	408	771	587	1 358
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**443**	**30**	**473**	**263**	**110**	**14**	**3**	**390**	**151**	**75**	**12**	**2**	**240**	**440**	**190**	**630**
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	651	7	658	425	251	3	0	679	194	129	4	3	330	626	383	1 009
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	4 401	28	4 429	3 205	2 685	21	8	5 919	902	923	3	3	1 831	4 131	3 619	7 750
LAVAL	3 773	28	3 801	2 937	2 027	19	5	4 988	535	505	8	3	1 051	3 499	2 540	6 039
LANAUDIÈRE	4 817	24	4 841	3 609	2 768	9	5	6 391	768	812	6	7	1 593	4 392	3 592	7 984
LAURENTIDES	5 340	34	5 374	3 949	3 093	25	9	7 076	908	869	5	4	1 786	4 887	3 975	8 862
MONTÉRÉGIE	14 268	106	14 374	10 750	8 493	67	25	19 335	2 294	2 234	20	20	4 568	13 131	10 772	23 903
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	2 363	21	2 384	1 616	1 287	10	5	2 918	526	540	5	2	1 073	2 157	1 834	3 991
QUÉBEC	**73 808**	**611**	**74 419**	**53 321**	**40 401**	**370**	**137**	**94 229**	**13 586**	**13 512**	**149**	**104**	**27 351**	**67 426**	**54 154**	**121 580**

Source: Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Official statistics on Québec Parental Insurance Plan beneficiaries, December 2008.

Table 26

Number of beneficiaries who took paternity leave by type of plan and length of leave,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2008

	LEAVE LENGTH - BASIC PLAN					LEAVE LENGTH - SPECIAL PLAN			TOTAL	TOTAL LEAVE			
REGION	1 WEEK	2 WEEKS	3 WEEKS	4 WEEKS	5 WEEKS	1 WEEK	2 WEEKS	3 WEEKS		5 WEEKS	3 WEEKS	TOTAL	%
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	10	33	53	34	759	2	10	392	1293	759	392	1151	89.0
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	18	49	80	67	1 181	5	18	647	2 065	1 181	647	1 828	88.5
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	35	145	270	188	3 421	17	55	1 177	5 308	3 421	1 177	4 598	86.6
MAURICIE	6	38	61	55	963	4	10	421	1 558	963	421	1 384	88.8
ESTRIE	17	69	101	86	1 335	9	28	587	2 232	1 335	587	1 922	86.1
MONTRÉAL	110	367	581	414	6 128	50	103	2 839	10 592	6 128	2 839	8 967	84.7
OUTAOUAIS	18	60	98	100	1 642	4	12	407	2 341	1 642	407	2 049	87.5
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	9	19	49	42	610	5	17	340	1 091	610	340	950	87.1
CÔTE-NORD	3	9	25	15	349	3	8	171	583	349	171	520	89.2
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**1**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**98**	**3**	**3**	**67**	**185**	**98**	**67**	**165**	**89.2**
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	4	7	19	15	206	1	4	123	379	206	123	329	86.8
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	28	100	193	159	2 211	12	36	862	3 601	2 211	862	3 073	85.3
LAVAL	30	115	166	125	1 587	8	24	472	2 527	1 587	472	2 059	81.5
LANAUDIÈRE	35	108	203	161	2 252	12	31	772	3 574	2 252	772	3 024	84.6
LAURENTIDES	35	116	214	178	2 557	12	34	809	3 955	2 557	809	3 366	85.1
MONTÉRÉGIE	102	350	660	516	6 863	23	98	2 096	10 708	6 863	2 096	8 959	83.7
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	14	37	93	81	1 063	7	8	521	1 824	1 063	521	1 584	86.8
QUÉBEC	**475**	**1 626**	**2 871**	**2 240**	**33 225**	**177**	**499**	**12 703**	**53 816**	**33 225**	**12 703**	**45 928**	**85.3**

Source: Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, Official statistics on Québec Parental Insurance Plan beneficiaries, December 2008.

Table 27

Number of men who took parental leave by type of plan and length of leave,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2008

REGION	LEAVE LENGTH - BASIC PLAN							LEAVE LENGTH - SPECIAL PLAN						TOTAL
	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5 TO 9 WEEKS	10 TO 14 WEEKS	15 TO 19 WEEKS	20 TO 24 WEEKS	25 TO 31 WEEKS	32 WEEKS	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5 TO 9 WEEKS	10 TO 14 WEEKS	15 TO 19 WEEKS	20 TO 24 WEEKS	25 WEEKS	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	94	38	22	13	7	7	6	69	36	34	40	20	51	437
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	143	72	34	20	13	17	18	128	84	59	59	42	93	782
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	389	211	88	65	55	55	53	239	129	97	92	43	146	1660
MAURICIE	106	71	23	22	8	8	13	65	41	29	42	25	80	533
ESTRIE	157	86	39	31	17	26	25	87	62	49	55	38	100	772
MONTRÉAL	369	298	169	164	103	144	270	367	244	239	282	219	790	3 658
OUTAOUAIS	126	105	66	46	40	36	51	53	45	46	35	27	60	736
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	82	38	24	15	5	6	5	55	48	27	35	20	47	407
CÔTE-NORD	46	19	8	4	2	5	5	40	24	15	14	12	17	211
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**10**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**10**	**6**	**4**	**10**	**4**	**13**	**85**
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	22	9	7	6	0	8	1	21	14	10	13	8	14	133
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	251	110	44	49	17	20	32	147	77	79	63	43	99	1 031
LAVAL	85	46	36	23	18	23	43	62	38	37	38	34	96	579
LANAUDIÈRE	167	97	38	24	23	24	36	99	56	55	68	51	155	893
LAURENTIDES	213	133	55	40	26	23	34	125	62	64	59	59	127	1 020
MONTÉRÉGIE	545	313	126	92	76	78	109	354	194	157	187	123	369	2 723
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	117	70	29	22	15	5	25	82	60	47	41	36	98	646
QUÉBEC	**2 922**	**1 724**	**815**	**643**	**427**	**486**	**729**	**2 003**	**1 220**	**1 048**	**1 131**	**804**	**2 355**	**16 306**

Source: Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale. Official statistics on Québec Parental Insurance Plan beneficiaries, December 2008.

Table 28

Distribution of licensed spaces in day-care centres on March 31, 2006, Québec as a whole and administrative regions

REGION	REDUCED-CONTRIBUTION SPACES												NON-SUBSIDIZED DAY CARE SPACES			TOTAL SPACES		NUMBER CHILDREN 0-4 YRS
	DAY-CARE CENTRES			HOME DAY-CARE CENTRES			SUBSIDIZED DAY-CARE CENTRES			TOTAL REDUCED-CONTRIBUTION SPACES								
	NUMBER COMPONENTS	NUMBER OF SPACES	%	NUMBER COMPONENTS	NUMBER OF SPACES	%	NUMBER OF CENTRES	NUMBER OF SPACES	%	NUMBER OF CENTRES	NUMBER OF SPACES	%	NUMBER OF CENTRES	NUMBER OF SPACES	%	NUMBER OF SPACES	%	
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	36	2 063	52.1	5	330	8.3	0	0	0.0	41	2 393	60.4	0	0	0.0	2 393	60.4	3 960
QUÉBEC	1 305	74 573	19.9	890	89 011	23.7	534	33 034	8.8	2 729	196 618	52.4	78	3 487	0.9	200 105	53.3	375 270

Sources: Number of components and number of spaces
Ministère de la Famille, des Aînés et de la Condition féminine. *Rapport annuel de gestion 2005-2006*. Government of Québec, 2006, p. 69.

Number of children 0-4 years
Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

Table 29

Population aged 25 to 54 by hours devoted to children, the elderly and housework without pay or salary, and by gender,
Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2006

	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC				QUÉBEC			
	WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN		MEN	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
HOURS DEVOTED TO CHILD CARE, WITHOUT PAY OR SALARY	**8 110**	**100.0**	**8 340**	**100.0**	**1 662 835**	**100.0**	**1 632 405**	**100.0**
NONE	2 380	29.3	3 405	40.8	701 495	42.2	831 435	50.9
LESS THAN 5 HOURS	680	8.4	980	11.8	173 000	10.4	210 765	12.9
FROM 5 TO 14 HOURS	985	12.1	1 165	13.8	220 010	13.2	246 680	15.1
FROM 15 TO 29 HOURS	1 015	12.5	1 020	12.2	201 820	12.1	173 630	10.6
FROM 30 TO 59 HOURS	1 185	14.6	765	9.2	176 540	10.6	103 410	6.3
60 OR MORE HOURS	1 870	23.1	1 025	12.3	189 960	11.4	67 475	4.1
HOURS DEVOTED TO HOUSEWORK, WITHOUT PAY OR SALARY	**8 110**	**100.0**	**8 340**	**100.0**	**1 662 835**	**100.0**	**1 632 405**	**100.0**
NONE	385	4.7	1 000	12.0	60 595	3.6	146 720	9.0
LESS THAN 5 HOURS	915	11.3	2 275	27.3	280 825	16.9	542 880	33.3
FROM 5 TO 14 HOURS	2 645	32.6	2 820	33.8	635 370	38.2	632 760	38.8
FROM 15 TO 29 HOURS	2 240	27.6	1 395	16.7	433 685	26.1	236 470	14.5
FROM 30 TO 59 HOURS	1 225	15.1	535	6.4	185 530	11.2	57 895	3.5
60 OR MORE HOURS	700	8.6	305	3.7	66 815	4.0	15 675	1.0
HOURS DEVOTED TO GIVING CARE OR ASSISTANCE TO ELDERLY PERSONS, WITHOUT PAY OR SALARY	**8 110**	**100.0**	**8 340**	**100.0**	**1 662 835**	**100.0**	**1 632 405**	**100.0**
NONE	6 055	74.8	6 570	78.8	1 274 680	76.7	1 358 735	83.2
LESS THAN 5 HOURS	1 075	13.3	1 005	12.1	266 105	16.9	204 660	12.5
FROM 5 TO 9 HOURS	490	6.0	375	4.5	75 580	4.5	43 970	2.7
FROM 10 TO 19 HOURS	166	2.0	140	1.7	24 790	1.5	13 315	0.8
20 OR MORE HOURS	310	3.8	240	2.9	22 675	1.4	11 725	0.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 30

Average and median employment income of population aged 15 and over by gender,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2005

	WOMEN		MEN		AVERAGE FOR WOMEN AS PERCENTAGE OF MEN'S (%)
	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($)	MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($)	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($)	MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($)	
QUÉBEC	**26 297**	**20 925**	**38 359**	**30 197**	**68.6**
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**25 018**	—	**36 194**	—	**69.1**
JAMES BAY CRÉ	23 673	17 783	43 826	45 967	54.0
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	27 384	18 219	30 383	20 245	90.1
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	24 679	18 456	29 475	21 851	83.7

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 31

Average employment income of population aged 15 and over by age and gender,
Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2005

	WOMEN		MEN		RATIO WOMEN/ MEN (%)
	NUMBER	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($)	NUMBER	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($)	
QUÉBEC	**2 003 885**	**26 297**	**2 221 995**	**38 359**	**68.6**
15 TO 19	125 590	5 152	132 280	6 251	82.4
20 TO 24	201 350	12 931	206 240	16 066	80.5
25 TO 29	211 925	23 123	217 980	29 162	79.3
30 TO 34	194 905	27 790	208 970	38 803	71.6
35 TO 44	468 775	32 483	494 255	46 982	69.1
45 TO 54	498 925	33 699	529 330	51 661	65.2
55 TO 64	253 170	25 744	328 810	42 341	60.8
65 AND OVER	49 250	11 592	104 125	20 547	56.4
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**9 990**	**25 018**	**11 370**	**36 194**	**69.1**
15-19	960	4 782	1 080	5 292	90.4
20-24	1 240	12 705	1 225	14 704	86.4
25-29	1 240	21 143	1 285	29 147	72.5
30-34	1 335	29 392	1 295	36 451	80.6
35-44	2 455	29 455	2 580	44 580	66.1
45-54	1 885	34 127	2 360	50 244	67.9
55-64	740	34 631	1 265	45 217	76.6
65 AND OVER	130	13 811	275	44 383	31.1

Table 31 (CONTINUED)

	WOMEN		MEN		RATIO WOMEN/ MEN (%)
	NUMBER	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($)	NUMBER	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($)	
JAMES BAY CRÉ	**3 960**	**23 673**	**5 145**	**43 826**	**54.0**
15 TO 19	330	4 996	385	6 378	78.3
20 TO 24	420	12 517	415	17 526	71.4
25 TO 29	375	19 433	445	36 587	53.1
30 TO 34	440	31 976	440	47 925	66.7
35 TO 44	1 055	28 135	1 130	56 630	49.7
45 TO 54	980	28 070	1 465	53 165	52.8
55 TO 64	315	25 229	720	45 814	55.1
65 AND OVER	45	8 813	145	24 299	36.3
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	**2 725**	**27 384**	**2 815**	**30 383**	**90.1**
15-19	360	5 284	380	4 691	112.6
20-24	395	15 312	390	14 003	109.3
25-29	380	27 450	365	28 115	97.6
30-34	360	31 007	355	32 969	94.0
35-44	590	32 080	610	37 511	85.5
45-54	385	41 855	390	48 612	86.1
55-64	200	45 639	245	49 216	92.7
65 AND OVER	50	16 748	75	31 687	52.9
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	**3 305**	**24 679**	**3 410**	**29 475**	**83.7**
15-19	270	3 851	315	4 690	82.1
20-24	425	10 469	420	12 567	83.3
25-29	485	17 523	475	22 971	76.3
30-34	535	26 181	500	28 826	90.8
35-44	810	29 263	840	33 503	87.3
45-54	520	39 819	505	43 030	92.5
55-64	225	38 009	300	40 520	93.8
65 AND OVER	35	16 040	55	114 645	14.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 32

Average income of population aged 15 and over by source,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2005

	WORK FORCE		AVERAGE INCOME		
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	RATIO WOMEN/ MEN (%)
	Number	Number	($)	($)	
QUÉBEC					
TOTAL AVERAGE INCOME	**2 992 260**	**2 884 710**	**25 870**	**38 509**	**67.2**
SALARIES AND WAGES	1 881 060	2 060 250	26 271	37 937	69.2
INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	214 125	294 550	15 311	24 017	63.8
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	2 193 155	1 702 140	6 957	6 441	108.0
EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	348 220	366 350	4 770	5 144	92.7
INVESTMENT INCOME	936 070	912 645	3 122	5 412	57.7
RETIREMENT PENSIONS AND BENEFITS	381 950	418 410	13 082	20 052	65.2
OTHER PECUNIARY INCOME	438 550	393 585	3 506	3 967	88.4
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC					
TOTAL AVERAGE INCOME	**12 875**	**13 660**	**26 267**	**35 334**	**74.3**
SALARIES AND WAGES	9 835	11 185	24 685	36 012	68.5
INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	355	430	20 387	20 573	99.1
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	9 820	7 700	7 849	6 811	115.2
EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	1 845	2 025	4 852	6 107	79.4
INVESTMENT INCOME	1 670	2 135	1 397	2 174	64.3
RETIREMENT PENSIONS AND BENEFITS	480	690	9 222	13 806	66.8
OTHER PECUNIARY INCOME	1 705	1 675	2 549	2 543	100.2
JAMES BAY CRÉ					
TOTAL AVERAGE INCOME	**5 345**	**6 090**	**23 542**	**43 585**	**54.0**
SALARIES AND WAGES	3 830	5 010	23 469	44 039	53.3
INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	275	290	14 179	17 133	82.8
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	3 785	3 150	6 409	8 030	79.8
EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	1 110	1 285	4 077	5 801	70.3
INVESTMENT INCOME	1 260	1 705	1 597	2 432	65.7
RETIREMENT PENSIONS AND BENEFITS	355	540	9 643	14 975	64.4
OTHER PECUNIARY INCOME	810	790	2 865	2 938	97.5
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT					
TOTAL AVERAGE INCOME	**3 120**	**3 240**	**31 010**	**29 962**	**103.5**
SALARIES AND WAGES	2 715	2 795	26 752	29 779	89.8
INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	40	70	52 332	34 114	153.4
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	2 425	1 825	8 400	5 049	166.4
EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	400	285	5 990	5 862	102.2
INVESTMENT INCOME	175	205	1 109	1 668	66.5
RETIREMENT PENSIONS AND BENEFITS	60	70	8 462	12 272	69.0
OTHER PECUNIARY INCOME	635	620	1 591	1 542	103.2
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY					
TOTAL AVERAGE INCOME	**4 410**	**4 330**	**26 213**	**27 750**	**94.5**
SALARIES AND WAGES	3 290	3 380	24 394	29 269	83.3
INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	40	70	31 120	21 283	146.2
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	3 610	2 725	8 988	6 583	136.5
EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	335	455	6 061	7 126	85.1
INVESTMENT INCOME	235	225	537	678	79.2
RETIREMENT PENSIONS AND BENEFITS	65	80	7 624	7 258	105.0
OTHER PECUNIARY INCOME	260	265	3 902	3 709	105.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 33

Average total income of population in private households, by gender and income bracket,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2005

	WOMEN		MEN	
QUÉBEC	Number	%	Number	%
PERSONS WITH INCOME	2 980 770	100.0	2 872 480	100.0
$0 - $9999	692 995	23.2	471 890	16.4
$10 000 - $19 999	801 155	26.9	494 695	17.2
$20 000 - $39 999	914 920	30.7	883 420	30.8
$40 000 - $69 999	459 900	15.4	696 550	24.2
$70 000 AND MORE	107 505	3.6	320 170	11.1

	WOMEN		MEN	
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	Number	%	Number	%
PERSONS WITH INCOME	12 865	100.0	13 645	100.0
$0 - $9999	3 210	25.0	2 960	21.7
$10 000 - $19 999	3 060	23.8	2 235	16.4
$20 000 - $39 999	3 910	30.4	3 285	24.1
$40 000 - $69 999	2 045	15.9	3 645	26.7
$70 000 AND MORE	620	4.8	1 515	11.1
JAMES BAY CRÉ				
PERSONS WITH INCOME	5 340	100.0	6 080	100.0
$0 - $9999	1 495	28.0	745	12.3
$10 000 - $19 999	1 390	26.0	695	11.4
$20 000 - $39 999	1 570	29.4	1 425	23.4
$40 000 - $69 999	740	13.9	2 255	37.1
$70 000 AND MORE	130	2.4	955	15.7
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT				
PERSONS WITH INCOME	3 115	100.0	3 240	100.0
$0 - $9999	715	23.0	1 045	32.3
$10 000 - $19 999	640	20.5	585	18.1
$20 000 - $39 999	885	28.4	685	21.1
$40 000 - $69 999	580	18.6	590	18.2
$70 000 AND MORE	300	9.6	330	10.2
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY				
$0 - $9999	4 410	100.0	4 330	100.0
$10 000 - $19 999	1 010	22.9	1 170	27.0
$20 000 - $39 999	1 030	23.4	955	22.1
$40 000 - $69 999	1 460	33.1	1 175	27.1
$70 000 AND MORE	720	16.3	790	18.2
70 000 $ ET PLUS	190	4.3	230	5.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 34

Population aged 15 and over living under the low-income threshold in private households by gender and age group,
Québec as a whole, Nord-du-Québec region and territory and regional administrations, 2006

	WOMEN			MEN		
	PERSONS LIVING UNDER THE LOW-INCOME THRESHOLD		POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER	PERSONS LIVING UNDER THE LOW-INCOME THRESHOLD		POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER
	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number
QUÉBEC	**419 735**	**13.3**	**3 154 960**	**339 880**	**11.4**	**2 990 690**
15 TO 29	112 310	15.8	710 550	102 680	14.2	721 550
30 TO 54	164 610	11.6	1 413 020	156 710	11.3	1 383 895
55 TO 64	70 525	14.7	480 785	56 485	12.3	458 270
65 AND OVER	72 290	13.1	550 605	24 005	5.6	426 975
JAMES BAY CRÉ	**355**	**6.2**	**5 690**	**370**	**5.9**	**6 230**
15 TO 29	130	9.3	1 395	105	7.1	1 475
30 TO 54	170	5.6	3 020	190	5.8	3 250
55 TO 64	55	7.4	745	75	8.1	925
65 AND OVER	0	0.0	530	0	0.0	580
KATIVIK REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	**0**	**0.0**	**3 280**	**0**	**0.0**	**3 410**
15 TO 29	0	0.0	1 400	0	0.0	1 450
30 TO 54	0	0.0	1 485	0	0.0	1 520
55 TO 64	0	0.0	260	0	0.0	280
65 AND OVER	0	0.0	135	0	0.0	160
CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY	**0**	**0.0**	**4 665**	**0**	**0.0**	**4 610**
15 TO 29	0	0.0	1 790	0	0.0	1 790
30 TO 54	0	0.0	2 165	0	0.0	2 130
55 TO 64	0	0.0	385	0	0.0	390
65 AND OVER	0	0.0	325	0	0.0	300

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 35

Distribution of households by household type, percentage of income devote to housing, and gender,
Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2006

	WOMEN					MEN				
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	25% AND MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME		50% AND MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME		ALL HOUSEHOLDS	25% AND MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME		50% AND MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	%
QUÉBEC										
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	**1 292 745**	**500 110**	**38.7**	**156 545**	**12.1**	**1 867 790**	**460 880**	**24.7**	**148 645**	**8.0**
PERSONS LIVING ALONE	536 140	303 550	56.6	106 560	19.9	437 785	203 775	46.5	85 570	19.5
COUPLES	441 950	79 070	17.9	18 185	4.1	1 275 770	215 525	16.9	51 010	4.0
SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES	252 225	98 065	38.9	25 435	10.1	78 835	20 055	25.4	4 835	6.1
OTHER	62 430	19 410	31.1	6 365	10.2	75 400	21 510	28.5	7 215	9.6
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC										
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	**3 030**	**445**	**14.7**	**105**	**3.5**	**5 665**	**535**	**9.4**	**205**	**3.6**
PERSONS LIVING ALONE	745	265	35.6	55	7.4	1 285	265	20.6	125	9.7
COUPLES	1 325	90	6.8	20	1.5	3 795	230	6.1	75	2.0
SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES	740	55	7.4	15	2.0	290	30	10.3	10	3.4
OTHER	220	0	0.0	0	0.0	290	10	3.4	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census. Special compilations prepared for the Conseil du statut de la femme, 2008.

Table 36

Indicators of physical and psychological health by gender,
Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2005

	WOMEN		MEN	
	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	QUÉBEC	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	QUÉBEC
GENERAL SITUATION	YEARS			
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (2001-2005)	81.3	82.3	75.9	77.0
MORTALITY BY CAUSE	ADJUSTED RATE (5 YRS) / 100 000 PERSONS			
TUMOURS	258.6	187.3	326.8	285.0
CIRCULATORY APPARATUS	105.1 w	167.7	150.1 w	247.0
RESPIRATORY APPARATUS	0.0	47.4	81.6 w	80.1
DIGESTIVE APPARATUS	0	22.0	38.4 w	30.2
TRAUMATISMS	0	18.3	0	34.8
SUICIDES	0	7.5	28.6 w	26.7
TOTAL	541.9	594.1	801.7	862.8
LIFE HABITS	%			
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY – 3 TIMES/WK.	42.3	36.3	40.5	39.9
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY – LESS THAN ONCE/WK.	18.4	22.5	25.2	26.0
CURRENT SMOKERS	34.6	23.6	23.7	25.6
OVERWEIGHT	40	39.4	61.1	55.4
UNDERWEIGHT	0.0	4.7	—	—
HEALTH SERVICES	%			
PAP TEST – 18 AND OVER	71.8	70.3	—	—
MAMMOGRAPHY – 50 TO 69	79.1	74.3	—	—
MENTAL HEALTH	%			
PERCEPTION OF POOR MENTAL HEALTH	0	4.0	0	3.4
PERCEPTION OF HIGH DAILY STRESS	14.8	25.9	21.7	25.4

Légende

[T]: *Statistically higher than Québec*
[I]: *Statistically lower than Québec*
[S]: *Statistically higher with C.V. > 16.5 and <= 33.3 (caution)*
[W]: *C.V. > 16.5 and <= 33.3 (caution)*

Sources: General situation and mortality: Éco-Santé, Québec, 2008.
Life habits, health services and mental health: INSTITUT DE LA STATISTIQUE DU QUÉBEC, Direction des statistiques sociales, démographiques et de santé, Projet : Tablex - Conseil du statut de la femme, Québec, June 2008.

Table 37

Indicators of reproductive health,
Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2005

	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	QUÉBEC
PREGNANCIES	**AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 WOMEN**	
SYNTHETIC INDEX OF PREGNANCIES	**2.19**	**2.21**
LIVE BIRTHS	1.68	1.48
STILLBIRTHS	0.01	0.01
SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS	0.15	0.11
INDUCED ABORTIONS	0.36	0.61
RATE PER 100 PREGNANCIES	16.4	27.6
PREGNANCY RATE BY AGE	**AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 WOMEN**	
14 TO 49	**55.6**	**57.5**
14 TO 19	32.1	30.4
20 TO 24	133.4	93.7
25 TO 29	158.8	139.1
30 TO 34	79.6	115.3
35 TO 39	24.5	47.6
40 TO 44	3.7	9.7
45 TO 49	0.0	0.6
AVERAGE AGE OF MOTHERS AT MATERNITY (2007)	—	**29.6**
TEENAGE PREGNANCY BY AGE	**AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 WOMEN**	
14 TO 17	**12.5**	**15.4**
LIVE BIRTHS	2.8	3.4
INDUCED ABORTIONS	8.5	11.6
ABORTION RATE PER 100 PREGNANCIES	68.2	75.1
18 TO 19	**69.6**	**59.9**
LIVE BIRTHS	39.2	20.9
INDUCED ABORTIONS	27.2	36.9
ABORTION RATE PER 100 PREGNANCIES	39.1	61.6
BIRTHS		
NUMBER OF BIRTHS	**207**	**71 544**
VAGINAL BIRTHS (NUMBER)	163	56 256
CESAREANS (AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER 100 BIRTHS)	21.4	21.4
EPISIOTOMIES (AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER 100 VAGINAL BIRTHS)	20.2	26.3
ECTOPIC PREGNANCIES		
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 PREGNANCIES	0.0	12.3

Sources: Pregnancies: Éco-Santé, 2008.
Live births and stillbirths: MSSS and ISQ, demographic files.
Spontaneous abortions (miscarriages): RAMQ, file on fee-for-service medical services.
Induced abortions: RAMQ, file on fee-for-service medical services, and unpublished data from CLSCs and establishments where publically funded abortions are practised.
Data mining on births and abortions: Madeleine Rochon, Direction des études et des analyses, MSSS.

Table 38

Victims of violence by gender and category of offense,
Québec as a whole and Nord-du-Québec region, 2006

	WOMEN		MEN	
	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	QUÉBEC	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	QUÉBEC
VICTIMS	CONJUGAL VIOLENCE (12 AND OVER)			
Number	153	14 923	14	2 920
RATE OF VICTIMIZATION PER 100 000 PERSONS	1 002.8	437.7	85.8	88.8
CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	RATE PER 100 000 PERSONS			
MURDER OR ATTEMPT	6.6	1.4	6.1	0.5
SEXUAL AGGRESSION	26.2	11.5	0	0.4
ASSAULT	819.3	284.8	67.4	62.9
KIDNAPPING OR FORCIBLE CONFINEMENT	45.9	12.5	0	0.4
CRIMINAL HARASSMENT	39.3	56.7	0	8.6
THREAT	65.5	70.8	12.3	16.0
VICTIMS	OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON (UNDER 18)			
Number	73	7 521	44	6 990
RATE OF VICTIMIZATION PER 100 000 PERSONS	1 087.1	1 004.3	616.0	888.6
CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	RATE PER 100 000 PERSONS			
HOMICIDE	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
ATTEMPTED MURDER	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5
SEXUAL AGGRESSION	387.2	336.4	0.0	81.4
ASSAULT	461.7	404.2	378.0	608.5
KIDNAPPING OR FORCIBLE CONFINEMENT	14.9	23.6	14.0	17.2
CRIMINAL HARASSMENT	14.9	41.3	0.0	17.8
THREAT	104.2	119.1	224.0	138.1
VICTIMES	OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON (18 AND OVER)			
Number	258	27 653	134	25 377
RATE OF VICTIMIZATION PER 100 000 PERSONS	2 000.0	884.9	973.4	848.5
CATEGORY OF OFFENSE	RATE PER 100 000 PERSONS			
HOMICIDE	7.8	0.7	14.5	2.1
ATTEMPTED MURDER	0.0	1.8	29.1	5.7
SEXUAL AGGRESSION	217.1	51.7	0.0	4.9
ASSAULT	1 356.6	499.9	624.7	536.7
KIDNAPPING OR FORCIBLE CONFINEMENT	54.3	21	21.8	11.4
CRIMINAL HARASSMENT	85.3	100.8	36.3	36.1
THREAT	263.6	203.5	247.0	249.2

Source: Ministère de la Sécurité publique

Table 39

Presence of women in the National Assembly after the general elections of 2003, 2007 and 2008,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions

	2003		2007		2008	
	WOMEN	TOTAL MEMBERS	WOMEN	TOTAL MEMBERS	WOMEN	TOTAL MEMBERS
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
QUÉBEC	**38**	**125**	**32**	**125**	**37**	**125**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	3	5	1	5	1	5
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	1	5	0	5	0	5
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	4	11	2	11	2	11
MAURICIE	3	5	1	5	3	5
ESTRIE	1	6	2	8	2	8
MONTRÉAL	9	28	10	28	12	28
OUTAOUAIS	1	5	2	5	3	5
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	0	3	1	3	0	5
CÔTE-NORD	1	2	1	2	1	2
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	2	4	1	4	1	4
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	4	8	1	8	2	8
LAVAL	1	5	1	5	2	5
LANAUDIÈRE	1	7	1	7	1	7
LAURENTIDES	3	7	2	9	1	9
MONTÉRÉGIE	5	22	6	23	6	23
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	1	5	1	6	1	6

NB: Some ridings cover more than one region, such that some members are counted more than once.

Source: Compiled by the Conseil du statut de la femme.

Table 40

Presence of women in the House of Commons after the general elections of 2004, 2006 and 2008,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions

	2004		2006		2008	
	WOMEN	TOTAL MEMBERS	WOMEN	TOTAL MEMBERS	WOMEN	TOTAL MEMBERS
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
QUÉBEC*	**20**	**75**	**22**	**75**	**21**	**75**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	1	3	1	3	—	3
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	—	3	—	3	—	3
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	1	7	3	7	3	7
MAURICIE	1	3	1	3	1	3
ESTRIE	1	7	1	7	1	7
MONTRÉAL	5	18	5	18	4	18
OUTAOUAIS	1	4	—	4	—	4
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	—	2	—	2	—	2
CÔTE-NORD	—	2	—	2	—	2
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**—**	**2**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**2**
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	—	2	—	2	—	2
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	—	5	—	5	—	5
LAVAL	2	4	2	4	2	4
LANAUDIÈRE	2	6	2	6	2	6
LAURENTIDES	3	6	3	6	3	6
MONTÉRÉGIE*	4	14	5	14	7	14
CRÉ DE LONGUEUIL	2	5	2	5	3	5
CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	—	4	—	4	1	4
CRÉ MONTÉRÉGIE EST	2	7	3	7	4	7
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	1	4	1	4	—	4

*Note: The Québec totals are less than the sum of each column because some ridings cover several territories.

Source: Compiled by the Conseil du statut de la femme.

Table 41

Presence of women as mayors and on municipal councils,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2009

	MAYORS			MUNICIPAL COUNCIL		
	WOMEN		TOTAL MAYORS	WOMEN		TOTAL MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS
	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number
QUÉBEC	**175**	**15.9**	**1 100**	**2 009**	**28.9**	**6 949**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	19	17.3	110	216	32.3	669
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	5	8.8	57	121	33.8	358
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	8	16.3	49	76	24.6	309
MAURICIE	4	9.5	42	98	37.1	264
ESTRIE	17	19.5	87	146	27.1	538
MONTRÉAL	3	18.8	16	45	22.5	200
OUTAOUAIS	6	9.0	67	118	28.4	415
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	9	14.1	64	154	39.0	395
CÔTE-NORD	5	16.1	31	53	28.6	185
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**1**	**20.0**	**5**	**9**	**31.0**	**29**
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	12	27.3	44	77	28.9	266
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	19	14.0	136	217	26.1	831
LAVAL	0	0.0	1	11	52.4	21
LANAUDIÈRE	5	8.5	59	105	27.9	377
LAURENTIDES	14	18.4	76	152	31.7	480
MONTÉRÉGIE	35	19.8	177	295	26.3	1122
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	13	16.5	79	116	23.7	490

Source: Compiled by the Conseil du statut de la femme

Table 42

Presence of women on boards of directors of regional conferences of elected officers,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2009

	BOARD OF DIRECTORS			EXECUTIVE BOARD		
	WOMEN		TOTAL	WOMEN		TOTAL
	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number
QUÉBEC	**180**	**29.1**	**619**	**41**	**31.1**	**132**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	6	21.4	28	1	20.0	5
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	15	34.9	43	3	42.9	7
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	5	22.7	22	1	14.3	7
MAURICIE	4	21.1	19	0	0.0	7
ESTRIE	9	34.6	26	—	—	—
MONTRÉAL	37	31.4	118	7	63.6	11
OUTAOUAIS	7	35.0	20	2	66.7	3
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	5	29.4	17	3	37.5	8
CÔTE-NORD	10	47.6	21	4	80.0	5
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**3**	**27.3**	**11**	**0**	**0.0**	**3**
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	10	47.6	21	4	80.0	5
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	6	17.6	34	0	0.0	7
LAVAL	11	50.0	22	3	42.9	7
LANAUDIÈRE	8	21.1	38	2	18.2	11
LAURENTIDES	10	22.7	44	1	10.0	10
MONTÉRÉGIE – CRÉ DE LONGUEUIL	9	36.0	25	4	40.0	10
MONTÉRÉGIE – CRÉ VALLÉE-DU-HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT	9	24.3	37	2	28.6	7
MONTÉRÉGIE – CRÉ MONTÉRÉGIE EST	13	26.5	49	3	25.0	12
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	3	12.5	24	1	14.3	7

Source: Compiled by the Conseil du statut de la femme.

Table 43

Presence of women on school boards,
Québec as a whole and administrative regions, 2007

	CHAIRPERSON		COUNCIL OF COMMISSIONERS (INCLUDING PARENT COMMISSIONERS)		
	WOMEN	SCHOOL BOARDS	WOMEN		TOTAL COMMISSIONERS
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number
QUÉBEC	**32**	**71**	**701**	**47.8**	**1465**
BAS-SAINT-LAURENT	3	5	43	46.2	93
SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN	4	5	70	65.4	107
CAPITALE-NATIONALE	3	6	63	47.7	132
MAURICIE	2	3	28	41.8	67
ESTRIE	1	4	40	46.0	87
MONTRÉAL	2	5	44	37.6	117
OUTAOUAIS	2	5	36	35.0	103
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	2	6	61	59.8	102
CÔTE-NORD	2	4	29	47.5	61
NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	**3**	**4**	**26**	**46.4**	**56**
GASPÉSIE–ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	2	4	30	42.9	70
CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES	1	5	52	49.1	106
LAVAL	1	2	21	47.7	44
LANAUDIÈRE	0	3	28	39.4	71
LAURENTIDES	3	5	52	47.7	109
MONTÉRÉGIE	5	13	138	47.9	288
CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC	3	4	42	5.0	84

NB: Some school boards cover more than one region, so the Québec totals are less than the sum of each column.

Source: Compiled by the Conseil du statut de la femme.

Conseil du statut
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